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INDIAN PEOPLE URGED TO FIGHT WITH JAPAN IN DRIVING BRITAIN AND AMERICA OUT OF EAST ASIA

Jaffer, Patriot of Burma, Broadcasts to Compatriots

NEW ERA FOR ASIATICS

Fiery Address Relayed to All India in Hindu and Bengali Tongues

Domei

RANGOON, December 4.—Now is the only time India can achieve its independence by joining hands with Nippon in driving out Anglo-American imperialism from East Asia, it was strongly urged by Mohd Jaffer, member of the All Burma-India Independence League, in a radio speech delivered on the night of December 2, the second day of the week set here for commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. His fiery speech was relayed to India in the Hindu and Bengali languages.

Following is the gist of his speech:

"The current war is not a war between two nations but is one which is being fought against the plunder and slaughters committed by Britain and the United States throughout the world. Thanks to the able leadership of Nippon, a new epoch has been ushered in to all the Asiatic races for uniting firmly together under a common banner, and I, for one, firmly believe that the emancipation of the Asiatic races is not far distant.

"Now is the time for all Indians to prove that they are entitled to existence. We Indians have long been subjected to hard labor under serfdom with freedom of speech and power to rule ourselves denied under the British raj, and under such unfavorable conditions we have long been looking forward to the arrival of a change such as we now have.

"We must, therefore, take time by the forelock to achieve the independence of India by firmly uniting ourselves and by taking advantage of the leadership of Nippon. At the same time all the Indian people must extend their fullest support to Nippon which is now fighting for the liberation of all Asiatic people from the yoke of Britain and the United States.

"The year 1942 will be long remembered by all the Asiatic races as the most historic year in which Anglo-American imperialism has been ostracized from East Asia, and it is no wonder that Nippon's valor in crushing Anglo-American imperialism has given great stimulus and hopes to the Indian people. We have now learned for the first time that Britain and the United States are not endowed with boundless power.

"By dint of Nippon's power a new dawn has been ushered in to East Asia, and under the leadership of Nippon all the Asiatic races are now marching forward bravely toward the common goal, and the Indian people have also joined Nippon's campaign under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

"Rise India! Push ahead until we realize our independence."

117 TANKS DONATED TO ARMY BY PUBLIC

Naming Ceremony Slated At Tamagawa Testing Ground Today

Naming ceremonies will be held at the Army testing grounds at Tamagawa at 11 o'clock this morning for the 117 latest type light and medium sized tanks which have been presented to the Army by the public.

Of the total, 82 tanks were donated by the Nippon Special Steel Company, 23 by the employees of the Tokyo Dai-Ichi Munitions Plant and 12 by the general public.

Immediately following the ceremonies, the tanks will participate in maneuvers scheduled to be staged along the banks of the Tamagawa by troops of the Imperial Guards Division.

Approximately 200,000 spectators, representing more than 500 public bodies, including students of national schools, middle schools and Seinen Gakko, or young men's schools, as well as the Japan Women's Society and Patriotic Industrial Workers' and Merchants' Associations are expected to watch the maneuvers.

Japanese Violinist Will Give Recital For Reich Soldiers

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—Miss Nejiko Suwa, gifted Japanese violinist, will play at the Labor Ministry auditorium here on December 14 at 7 p.m. in a program for the entertainment of German soldiers, it was learned today. Japanese residents as well as high officials of the German Government and leaders of the National Socialist Party are expected to attend the concert.

STUDY OF CULTURE URGED BY BA MAUNG

Burma's Chief Administrator Stresses Importance of Asiatic Art, Literature

In order to make the Burmese fully alive to the pride of being Asiatic, they must first be enlightened on Oriental culture, it was emphasized by Dr. U Ba Maung, chief of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, in a round-table conference recently held at his official residence in Rangoon under the sponsorship of the Nichi Nichi.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Ba Maung, Jun Takami, an author and member of the Army Press Section, and Katsuo Kaigo of the Education and Culture Department of the Nippon Military Administration in Burma

"The Burmese have little knowledge of Nippon." said Dr. Ba Maung, "and so we wish that culture, literature and arts of Nippon will be introduced here. I will extend as much help as possible to establish a Nippon Culture Association in Burma.

"At present, the Central Administrative Organ is having young Burmese intellectuals translate English books on Nippon into Burmese."

Dr. Ba Maung declared that the plan of teaching the Nippon language to the Burmese people, is very welcome.

"I am looking forward to the day when the Burmese can write and read the language of Nippon and the obstacle between the Nipponese and the Burmese due to the difference of language has been conquered.

"I don't think that the war will retard the cultural activities of a nation," he continued. "At the time of war, the people become more serious. During the Elizabethan Period when England was at war, that country produced such literary geniuses as William Shakespeare and John Milton."

Asked to air his view as to the difference between Occidental and Asiatic cultures, Dr. Ba Maung stated.

"That Europe has made a remarkable progress is due to the fact that various cultural assets, namely, Roman law, Greek culture and Jewish religion were united as one. In Asia, however, there has not been such cultural unity. Asiatic culture is not inferior to the Occidental fundamentally but the former lacks in unity. Therefore, it is imperative for us to endeavor to materialize the cultural assets of the Asiatic races and this grave mission, I believe, is to be imposed upon the Nippon people.

"Purely Burmese culture once flourished in this countrty in the 11th century as is evidenced by the existing cultural legacies such as temple and pagodas. But the tradition of Burmese culture was destroyed during the eras following that Golden Age when internal conflicts continued to rage in our country for several centuries."

Lyttleton in London

Domei

LISBON, December 4.—Having conferred with the Washington Government concerning problems of transportation from the United States to England and other matters, Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Wartime Munitions Production, returned to London, today, according to a London dispatch reaching here.

General Terauchi Visits Burma

General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, is shown (center) in the company of Dr. Ba Maung, (right), Chief of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma, seeing the world famous gilded Shwe Dagon Pagoda in his recent inspection tiip to Burma. (Passed by the War Ministry.)

Reporter Wings Way Southward To Get Data on Nippon Heroism

By JUN SAKAKIYAMA
Member of the Army Press Corps

I was privileged to board a modernly-equipped airplane which was bound for a certain area. The weather was excellent. I thought I was fortunate. I must have felt so more than anybody else, because this was my first flight.

The sky was perfectly blue, so blue that the glare seemed to hurt my eyes. Visibility was good. The plane flew swiftly through thick clouds. I finally arrived in the South, my destination. One morning, as I stood by our plane at a certain air base ready for another flight, Sergeant Ishihara, who is the pilot, came up to me with a smiling face and said. "Well, I should like to teach you how to shoot the machine-gun."

"Machine-gun?" I asked the sergeant.

"Yes. We must be prepared for an emergency when we take off from here. We are well-supplied with ammunition. If an enemy plane is sighted, try your skill with the machine gun."

When the sergeant said this, I understood what he meant. The place where our conversation was held was not enemy territory, but there was no guarantee against a sudden attack by the enemy. Sergeant Ishihara then climbed into the cockpit and after adjusting the machine-gun, explained its mechanism to me in detail. His hands and mine soon became oily.

Some time later, we took off. I kept my eyes peeled for four hours, but fortunately or unfortunately, no enemy plane appeared.

We arrived in Bangkok at about the middle of January. Japan's first-stage battles had already started. Japanese Air Units stormed the Victoria Point and Tavoy airfields and further raided Rangoon and the Mingaradon airfield in a large formation. Enemy military facilities on the Rangoon wharves and enemy planes concentrated on the Mingaradon airfield were blasted severely. The enemy air forces had thus already been crushed when our plane arrived at the destination.

The enemy planes, however, as a certain army officer remarked, had really been as troublesome as flies. To make good the losses inflicted by the Japanese planes, the enemy was bringing many planes from India, America and Africa. Moreover, enemy planes belonging to the United States Volunteer Aviation Corps flew over for an attack from Kunming and Chungking via the Burma route. The watch network against attacks by enemy planes was spread over the Thai-Burmese frontier. Enemy espionage was rampant in Thailand. Meanwhile, crack Japanese ground units occupied Tavoy, city in the southern extremity of Burma. Other main forces crossed the Saungin River after penetrating great jungles inhabited by tigers and scaling steep mountains.

These units were on their way to Moulemein to occupy it. Air units gave these land units perfect cooperation. All this briefly outlines the real condition prevailing on the spot when I arrived. What, then, was the atmosphere at Bangkok, capital of Thailand, at a time when the situation at its frontier was so tense?

The Thai forces beat back Anglo-Chungking troops which invaded northern Thai territory by their own hands. In a train going northward from Bangkok were seen Thai soldiers whom members of the Thai Young Women's Corps had seen off, waving small flags and shouting "chaiyo" Bangkok, too, was a sort of battlefield.

Two or three enemy planes raided Bangkok time and again. They dropped bombs on market places and business shops near the railway station. This was an aerial guerilla warfare of a vicious type.

Strict light control was enforced, and business shops closed their doors before sundown. Ditches were dug along the streets and the people were instructed to take shelter when the air-raid sirens were sounded. Whenever enemy planes appeared, anti-aircraft guns were brought into play. I witnessed red rockets shooting up from an unexpected place. These were signals sent up by spies to the air raiders. A Thai police corps at once surrounded the house from which the rockets were sent up and subjected it to machine-gun fire. Pandemonium reigned in one section of Bangkok's busiest street.

A mysterious rocket was also sent up from one side of a river flowing near the headquarters of the Japanese Forces. Thai policemen immediately raided four lowly houses and demolished them. In spite of the fact that Thailand had shaken off Anglo-American shackles and had stood up against them in cooperation with Japan, that country was troubled by these treacherous actions.

Bangkok's expression was bright and peaceful, with the citizens cheerful and smiling. Children shouted banzai and keirei when we arrived. Several nights later, enemy planes raided the city, taking full advantage of the moon. One of them was shot down by Thai anti-aircraft guns in a suburb of Bangkok named Bankirnoa.

The next morning we went there to see the wreckage. The road leading to the scene, stretching about five miles from Bangkok, was crowded with Thai people curious to see the downed enemy

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JAPAN FACES 2ND YEAR WITH BRILLIANT RECORD OF RESULTS, SAYS TANI

HONGKONG SITUATION BEFORE WAR IS TOLD

Mitsui Bussan Branch Head Describes Fall of British Base of Aggression

How Hongkong, former Crown Colony and outpost of British aggression and exploitation in East Asia, faced the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, was vividly described by Jiro Nambu, who was interned in the Stanley Prison in Hongkong with 50 other Japanese residents, in an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mr. Nambu now holds the post of chief of the Hongkong branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Mr. Nambu's story, as told to a Yomiuri Hochi Correspondent in Hongkong, follows:

Ready for War

"By the middle of November last year, Hongkong and Kowloon already had been converted completely into 'war cities.' Citizens were apparently conscious of the inevitable advent of war. 'War is coming!' 'War is coming!' These words were on the lips of every citizen.

"Americans were the only people who denied the rumors of war. 'There can't be any war,' they said. 'Japan forcing the American Japanese negotiations to rupture?. Nonsense!' These assurances by the Americans encouraged British officials in Hongkong. They formed a special group and petitioned the Governor-General of Hongkong to call back their wives and children who had been sent away to Australia or Singapore because of the approaching danger of war.

"They said there could be no reason whatever that they should be parted from their beloved ones now that Japan could do nothing with Britain or the United States. Men continued to fondle their whiskies and soda while cabarets and night clubs remained prosperous.

"Leading Britons in Hongkong used to tell me, 'There can be no war. But if the Mitsui Bussan withdraws from this place, the war must be close at hand.'

"Seiki Yano, then Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong, continued strenuous efforts for the safe return of Japanese residents to Japan, since Japanese commercial houses were facing immediate bankruptcy under the pressure of Anglo-American freezing restrictions.

"It was perfect Indian summer weather and the skies were clear in Hongkong on December 8, the memorable day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Soldiers Arrest Japanese

"Suddenly armed British soldiers broke into my house. I instinctly felt that the war had come at last. It was shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning, and I was still in bed.

"One hour later, I had been placed in custody at a local police station.

"When I was coming down the hill from my house, I looked back and saw the Rising Sun flag waving in the morning breeze atop the Japanese Consulate building.

"I, with other Japanese residents who were being escorted to the police station, quietly bowed toward the flag. We picked up yellow chrysanthemums in full bloom in a garden and placed them in our button-holes. Our hearts were full of joy, the joy of being Japanese subjects.

"At the police station, British Indian and Chinese policemen were walking to and fro, apparently nervous, restless and impatient.

"As I was being examined by the police, I heard the deafening sound of an air raid.

"While dumbfounded police stood behind me, I ran to the window and saw Japanese warplanes with their wings marked with the Rising Sun roaring through the air.

"After the Japanese planes went out of our sight, British police, pale and excited, told me that Japanese Air Units had attacked that morning the Chingteh airfield and had destroyed all the British planes there.

In Stanley Prison

"That afternoon, I was sent to the Stanley Prison in the neighborhood of the Stanley fortress. Daily, for

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Stresses Notable Achievements Gained in Construction of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; Ties With Allies Strengthened

RIGHTEOUS CAUSE WILL BRING VICTORY

In a broadcast to the nation on Saturday night, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani declared that Japan is facing the second year of the war with a brilliant record of outstanding achievements, militarily, politically and in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He stressed that since the outbreak of the present war, Japan's ties with her allies in Asia and in Europe have become increasingly strong, with notable strides made toward the establishment of a new world order and toward the successful consummation of the war which is based on absolute and undeniable righteousness.

Foreign Minister Tani's address follows:

"It is now nearly a year since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was granted on December 8 last year. In observing today the Week for the Commemoration of the First Anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the anniversary of that most unforgettable of all days, a thousand emotions crowd upon my mind.

"The meaning of the War of Greater East Asia and the mission of Japan in the war were made clear by the Imperial Rescript, and the reasons and causes of the war have been explained to the whole world by the statement of the Imperial Government, from the progress of the Japanese-American negotiations to the memorandum to America. On the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war, it is my belief that the most important thing for us to do in observing the commemoration week is to recall the time when the war began, to impress afresh the grave meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, renew our righteous indignation against America and Britain, and strengthen our determination to bring America and Britain to their knees.

U.S. Demands Caused War

"I see no need of dwelling on the fact that the War of Greater East Asia broke out in consequence of acts of planned provocation against Japan by America and Britain, notably the American Government. In the protracted Japanese-American negotiations which were carried on for eight months prior to the outbreak of war, the American Government persisted in maintaining a stand based on abstract theories, presented demands which were impossible of practice, and insisted on one-sided concessions by Japan. It did all this in the face of the fact that Japan patiently endured much in the interest of the maintenance of peace in the Pacific and made every sincere effort to reach a settlement. While exerting itself to protract the negotiations, it at the same time attempted with the aid of public opinion to increase and strengthen the provocative armaments around Japan. The demands the American Government presented to us on November 26, which were for practical withdrawal from the Tripartite Alliance, general evacuation of the Japanese forces from China and French Indo-China, one-sided acceptance of the open door, and repudiation of the Nanking Government, were nothing more than an attempt on the part of America to get its right to exercise mastery over East Asia. These demands struck at the foundations of the arrangements which Japan had managed to make for the maintenance of peace in the Orient over a period of scores of years since the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. They disregarded the efforts and sacrifices made by Japan in the Manchurian Incident and China Affair. They brushed aside the desire of the Japanese race to subsist in the south. As a matter of fact the stability of East Asia and the very existence of Japan were placed in jeopardy. That Japan resolutely rejected these demands and unsheathed the sword of justice under the Imperial Rescript was only natural and could not be helped.

"It was out of the desire to achieve the vicious ambition of establishing a hegemony over the world that America meddled in the European war under the cloak of defending Democracy, forced the greater part of the countries in Central and South America to enter the war against the Axis Powers in the name of joint defense of the whole of America, and moreover, as I have said, presented to Japan demands which utterly disregarded the actualities of the situation in East Asia. Historically, this American desire for mastery over the world revealed itself in the war American conducted against Spain in the closing years of the 19th century. As the result of this war which even the Americans could not speak of without feeling the pangs of remorse, America took the Philippines from Spain. It followed the act against Spain by the proposed opening of the doors of China out of the desire to have a share in the conquest and exploitation of China. Moreover, it forced an inferior naval ratio on Japan. It also put obstacles in the way of Japan's expansion on the continent through the establishment of the Nine Power Treaty structure. It was felt long ago that a collision between Japan, whose policy is to emancipate the East Asian races and stabilize East Asia, and America which follows a policy of sacrificing East Asia to its world policy was bound to occur. The various demands of America on November 26 last year could not but be regarded as a challenge to Japan.

"As soon as the Imperial decision was rendered, our loyal and gallant officers and men achieved brilliant results on land, on the seas, and in the air. Within less than six months from the start of the war all the enemy bases in East Asia were destroyed. Thus the whole of East Asia has come to assume its true aspect. The enemy has disappeared not only from the Chinese continent but also from the Philippines, the East Indies, Burma and other countries. The whole of East Asia now is safe. There are strong defenses in the north. In the south the gateways of Malaya and Sumatra, along with the strong fortress of Burma, stand in the way of the invasion of East Asia by the enemy. The various races and nations which are within the area thus defended from invasion have started to work to the best of their ability in unison with Japan to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end and realize the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

East Asia Ties Strong

"As for the relations between Japan and Thailand, they have been steadily strengthened ever since Burma agreed to the passage of Japanese forces through its territory on December 8, last year, that is, on the day when the war began, and entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan on the 21st of the same month, thereby placing itself in a position to cooperate with Japan in the consummation of the Greater East Asia War. Since then goodwill envoys have been exchanged between Japan and Thailand. As for the economic relations of the two countries, they have also been strengthened considerably. As is well known, a cultural agreement between Japan and Thailand was signed some time ago, an event which will impart an epochal meaning to the cultural arrangements in Greater East Asia.

"Japan's relations with Manchoukuo and China, which are to form the nucleus of Greater East Asia are also being continuously strengthened. Manchoukuo, which recently celebrated the 10th anniversary of its founding, is making phenomenal progress. As regards China, the rural pacification movement sponsored by the National Government and the work of con-

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REPORTER WINGS WAY SOUTHWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

plane. Motorcars could hardly move. These people were rather gaily dressed, as if they were out on a picnic. Booths and stalls had been erected along the road. The people looked excited but cheerful, as their country's anti-aircraft guns had shot down an enemy plane.

The wreckage of the plane was quite a sight. It had come down on a farm where palm and banana trees grew, and was reduced to splinters. People crowded the scene, with policemen shouting orders for them to leave. Finally, the policemen poured water upon them, but even this failed to disperse the crowd. Instead, whenever water came down on them, the people looked as if they were enjoying it.

Life at a Base

It was some time during January and February. While a cold blast blows in Japan during the winter season, the heat in the South is so intense that it cannot be compared to that during August in Japan. The heat was most severe in Thailand and Burma. The asphalt on the streets melted during daytime. From a certain airfield, Japanese ground units marched through jungle after jungle, mountain over mountain, despite the heat. Therefore not only pilots, but ground crews as well had to go through severe ordeals. Repair soldiers had to visit one air base after another with repairing machines on trucks. Trucks turn into temporary repair workshops when they arrive at an air base. I know of repair soldiers who slept only for one or two hours during five successive days and nights. I wondered how these soldiers could ever stand such a severe test. When I inquired, they all answered, "We are quite accustomed to the task."

"Aren't you sleepy?" I asked. They answered, "More or less, but our work comes first. This is our duty." They looked as if they could not understand what was meant by my question. I felt ashamed to ask such a foolish question. The manner in which many other soldiers, including communications soldiers and others, are fulfilling their duty is also no different from that of the repair soldiers. When, for instance, enemy air-raids are launched several times a day, communications soldiers literally have no time to sleep. At night, when they are in the barracks, they receive wireless instructions from headquarters and must decipher the codes. Sometimes, they sleep for only 20 or 30 minutes. Soldiers in charge of field kitchens also went through a really bitter experience when they entered Burma, due to lack of vegetables.

I wish to make excerpts from the diary of the late Second Class Warrant Officer Sakamoto as testimony of the noble spirit that animated him both as a warrior and as an individual. He was a member of the ground crew at a certain naval air base and at times participated in air combat as gunner. He was killed in action after heroic performance as gunner in a night attack on Rangoon early in February.

(Undisclosed Day and Month)

Clear. Thoughts of death cross my mind. Never happened before. A warrior is not supposed to expect coming home alive but he is also human and sometimes cannot help thinking of such personal matters as "life," "death" and the like. Those words grip my mind as riddles to be solved. This is not an experience I can tell people about. What an idiot I am! To die in the flesh but live forever in the Eternal Cause! That is a state of mind difficult to attain. To do so I need more moral training. Lots of it.

(Undisclosed Day and Month)

Night attack set for today. First to be undertaken by this unit. Have checked up and tuned all the craft taking off, praying that every success attend the action. Something wrong with bombing apparatus of one of the planes. Started tinkering in the afternoon but could not finish work even by 10 minutes before starting time. Had to ask reserve plane to replace it. Transferred bombs in a hurry and checked up plane torchlight. Work finished 30 minutes behind schedule. All my fault for not having gone over the plane more thoroughly before. Been too easy-going. Got to brace up. The attacking force gets ready to start. Members of Company 2 and Company 4, total strangers to us, join our company in waving flags wishing the attackers luck. A truly moving scene. People at home, young or old, must surely be waving too. The warplanes take off and are lost to sight in the night fog.

They are expected back by 10 minutes past midnight. Hours tick away. Men come from all companies to welcome them home. There it is, the droning of many planes! They're back. Every plane safe. The floodlight's on. The planes lower altitude, signalling to the ground. One lands . . . two . . . three. All the anxiety before departure, anxiety of waiting blown away. Turn in at 2 a.m. Beautiful moon peers in through the window.

(Undisclosed Day and Month)

Engaged in tuning. Can't get at the cause of trouble. Something's wrong here, there. Have an awful time. In the afternoon Yoshimi comes to help. The stays are fixed but the controls still give trouble. Sun goes down. The wind's cool now, even out here in the south. Blast it! All day at it still not yet fixed. But I'll do it yet, see if I don't. Night. Go for my lessons in the Thai language from a soldier in the neighboring barracks. Can't make myself understood. Finally manage to make use of about 20 phrases. In peaceful occupations like this war is forgotten, racial barrier falls down and a feeling of warm sympathy fills our hearts. We members of the same East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere!

(Undisclosed Day and Month)

Continue repair from yesterday, Funny, the controls work O.K. after a single trail. Having put 'em apart pretty thoroughly, have lots of trouble putting 'em together again. Finish work by noon. I've won! It's the determination and conviction that there's nothing we cannot fix, that's done it.

(Undisclosed Day and Month)

Tomorrow I go, too. What will be the tactics of the enemy? It'll be interesting to get a taste of British methods. Let's pray that I don't disgrace the uniform I wear by an unseemly end. Four years in the Navy and in not one actual combat! Training, training, it has always been training. If I don't get a chance to fight now, when will I? Hope I'll make a good showing. If I die, let me die like a warrior of Nippon that I am. Tuck a photo of myself in my coat pocket, get a box of matches and make preparations for the morrow. At the commander's room we're told our objectives, methods of attack and condition of the enemy. Turn in earlier than usual but can't sleep. The heat and plans for the morrow.

(Undisclosed Day and Month)

Though I perish in a bombing attack,

Glory and peace will be my lot.

With this as the last thought to be attributed to me in case I should not come back, we depart on our expedition. Will I have another chance to put pen to this diary? With luck I may, but, there, there should be no thought of coming home alive. We take off at 8:30 in the morning. The ceiling is high and sunlight floods the earth. Speedy fighters, brave machines, accompany us to protect us bombers. Soon orders come through to get ready for action. Luck is with us. Visibility is splendid over the enemy town we are to bomb. Signal for readiness to bomb. We open the trap. Down they go, those huge messengers of death and destruction. We look back and down on the town over which we passed. There they are, thick clouds of smoke where our explosives drove home. No enemy craft in sight. We turn back leisurely in triumph. What was all that planning and worrying last night for? All planes reach home base without mishap.

(Undisclosed Day and Month)

Winter is already well on. How fast time flies at the front! How many times have I been in the valley of death and come home alive since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was granted us! The fortunes of war haven't fared very well with me and I have lived through without much distinction. But I think I have done my best in all the engagements I have gone through and shall do my best in all future fighting. Engaged all day in checking up and tuning.

* * *

The foregoing entry in the diary is his last. The excerpts were rather long but I have sought to let them speak for themselves without comment. What can I, a bystander, say in any adequate manner by way of comment? There is a passage in the foregoing which tells of Second Class Warrant Officer Sakamoto taking lessons in the Thai language from a Thai soldier. It bespeaks the friendly relations between the Japanese and Thailanders at that base. Between battles, Thai-Japan baseball matches have been held there.

Captain Ohira

January 30. Moulemein falls.

Late at night on February 25 I learned of the fall of Singapore. It seemed that the paean of the century's victory was ringing in my ears. We, too, like the triumphant officers and men there, cried "Long live Your Majesty!" My voice nearly broke and in that way I realized that my emotion was greater than I thought. Nevertheless, there was the Burma campaign still to be fought.

Late in February I was assigned to a base in the north. From there we went forward to Moulemein, scheduled to await the fall of Rangoon there.

Air combats were in full swing. Up-to-date addition to our air force arrived daily and shot down or destroyed on the ground whatever enemy aircraft that remained to oppose us. Airmen coming back to the base after two or three combats in a single day did not seem even tired.

"What a shame!" they would say, "I'd have got 'em by the skin of my teeth. They're awfully quick on the run, you know."

"What're you complaining about. You got two planes, didn't you?"

"All the same, I'd have slept better if I had that one, too. Better luck tomorrow, probably."

"As luck would have it, I've spent all my ammunition. I drove my craft close up to the Hurricane to put a scare into those British airmen. They looked my way and, sure enough, they looked scared enough."

These words uttered casually over the evening meal table came from men who did not in the least look like fighters that had come through the borderland of life and death.

One day I had lunch with Captain Ohira, commander of the unit there. Just a little over thirty, the captain was cheerful, conversational but quite dignified as becoming a samurai. Next day he left on a scouting flight in the direction of the Sittang River. His object was to see in what direction the enemy would flee when attacked by our land forces, whether they would retreat toward Mandalay or in some other direction. The captain, on scouting duty, also cooperated at low altitude with the ground forces. A battle was raging below. After a careful inspection of the enemy positions, he received a machine-gun bullet from the ground in the head and was killed.

I learned of the particulars three days later. At my living quarters I was informed that the Ohira plane had not returned and the Matsuura plane that went in search of it failed to report back. I dropped the pencil with which I was writing my diary. The Matsuura plane had made a forced landing at Moulemein and came back the next day. But the Ohira plane did not return. The cheerful officer I had seen only a few days ago was no more.

On the day that the Yoshioka fighting plane attacked Rangoon and shot down 21 enemy planes, a single plane, that of Sub-lieutenant Kawada, did not return. The signal for return had been received by the commanding plane but that was the last heard of him. It transpired that the sub-lieutenant had made a forced landing by the lower reaches of the Sittang River. He lost consciousness. He was resuscitated by a number of Burmese. They had scythes and axes in their hands. They had come to the rescue of the Japanese officer, to fight, if need be, if there were enemies about.

The first word that the sub-lieutenant, burnt in breast, uttered on reaching the base was:

"Commander, forgive me. I lost a plane because I am an unworthy pilot."

In Rangoon

When I entered Rangoon I was surprised to know the accuracy of the aim of the bombing units of our forces. Few pagodas were damaged. A part of the area where anti-aircraft batteries were located was in ruins. But the pagodas near by were absolutely undamaged. All military establishments near the pier where there were mountains of war materials destined for Chungking were so heavily damaged that it was difficult to identify them.

In Rangoon, I was stricken with dengue fever. One feels throughly exhausted after one has caught it. So vicious is the disease.

Our officers and men had to fight against diseases peculiar to the land. I recuperated at Tongu and returned to my quarters in Rangoon. I had to spend several days at my quarters, sore of heart at my inability to be on hand while the operations for the encirclement of Mandalay were progressing. It was while I was in bed that I learned of the death of Mr. Yasuda of the Asahi Shimbun. I could not be present at the cremation of his body.

I had been told of Major-General Tateo Kato who was at Akyab. I had no opportunity of meeting him, although I was very anxious to see him.

Frequently enemy planes appeared over Rangoon. At first they were in groups of nine. Our forces made short work of them. Latterly they came in groups of two or so. Some of them were good, and the pilots seemed to know this, for they flew low from time to time.

One of these enemy planes came over Rangoon one day. An anti-aircraft gun near where I was went into action. The hostile planes were soon downed. I approached the gun. One of the two men handling the gun was struggling to free his hands from the barrel of the gun. It was found that the skin of the palms had got burnt while the hands were holding the barrel of the gun in action and became glued to the barrel. Presently the man's injured hands were bandaged. He seemed none the worse for the injuries. Certainly having the hands burnt while they are holding the barrel of an anti-aircraft gun is a commonplace matter to a member of the Imperial Air Force.

Several days after this, while I was at my quarters, two enemy planes appeared over where I was. Soon one of them was seen falling into a thicket near my quarters in flames. An Indian boy, whom I was teaching Japanese, came to tell me that he had seen a plane fall near my quarters. A man near me told the boy that he was sure to down the other plane which was fleeing in the direction of the sea. The youth nodded assent.

The behavior of the Indian boy left me in no doubt that the people of India are beginning to lose their faith in America and Britain. I thought to myself after the boy left me that when this boy was a grown-up man, there will be few people in India feeling any attachment for America and Britain.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, December 6, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Wings of Patriotism

ASAHI—The Asahi Shimbun has been inviting monetary subscriptions to the contribution of airplanes to the Army and Navy since the outbreak of the China Affair. During the past five and a half years up to December 1 the subscription list revealed a total of ¥15,300,000. This amount is unprecedented for this kind of an enterprise. The popular enthusiasm has become increasingly keen since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Of the above total, about ¥8,000,000 was raised in the year since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. All this has come from the overflowing enthusiasm and patriotism of the Japanese people.

Chungking's Offensive Policy

NIPPON SANGYO—That the Chungking regime finds itself in a sad predicament militarily, politically and economically is revealed by an announcement made by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. In spite of this plight, Chungking vainly pins its hopes on America and Britain in an attempt to turn the tide in its favor. The Japanese Forces are determined to crush Chungking under any circumstances.

It must be borne in mind in this connection that during the last one year the Japanese Forces engaged in battles with Chiang Kai-shek's troops 25,000 times, as a result of which the former crushed the latter with amazing losses totaling 1,600,000 troops. We offer our profound thanks and respect to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China for their meritorious services and take this opportunity to renew our determination to carry through the present war to a successful conclusion.

Anglo-American Atrocities

NIPPON SANGYO—The hostile feeling of America and Britain against Japan is growing daily more acute. This comes from their successive reverses in this war. The leaders of these countries have been stirring up popular sentiment by concocting news derogatory to Japan and are revealing their insane proclivity with propaganda spoiled with vulgar expressions. The most absurd propaganda of all is their boast about entering Tokyo. Absurd, too is the fact that they are calling for the punishment of enemy nationals, of which even an ancient barbarous country would feel ashamed. In consonance with the bloodthirstiness of Roosevelt, who has shouted, "Efface the Japanese nation from the surface of the globe," the enemy nationals have gone totally mad. It is our mission to overthrow these enemy countries in the firm belief that this is our Heaven-sent duty.

JAPAN IS FACING WAR WITH VICTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

nomic construction in China are making marked headway. Along with Manchoukuo, China is cooperating on a great scale toward the victorious consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

"As has been stated before, the area of Greater East Asia is very strongly defended in the south and north, and there has ceased to be any room for the maneuverings of America and Britain. I have a keen feeling that the relations of Japan and China have changed completely. The revival and the prosperity of China have come to be in complete accord with the hopes of Japan whose aim is to complete the work of constructing Greater East Asia.

"In Europe both Germany and Italy, responding to Japan's move in declaring war on America and Britain, decided to enter the war against America and on December 11 last year an agreement was signed under which Japan, Germany, and Italy were to make and complete a joint war against America and Britain, cooperate in the construction of a new world order and not to conclude a separate peace. Thus the War of Greater East Asia came to be linked inseparably with the European war and to acquire a great meaning from the world viewpoint.

"Let me dwell for a moment on the position of the enemy camp. The enemies have suffered one serious defeat after another in the war ever since it began. Yet their fighting spirit is still strong. First of all, America is relying heavily on its vast resources and productive power, and is vainglorious enough to talk of a great offensive two years hence. In this manner it is planning persistent counter-attacks. It began with counter-offensive actions against us in the South Pacific with the Solomons as the center. It embarked on programs of aggression against Central and West Asia and Africa. A short time ago it carried out landing operations against French territory in North Africa.

"At home the American Government is spreading propaganda reports purporting to show Japan is a deadly enemy. Thus it has departed from the policy of having its people form a poor opinion of Japan's power. It is planning to replenish its armaments in the shortest possible time and is proceeding with the construction of a wartime domestic structure. There is every indication that it is doing all it can in order to win a final victory in the war. There is no justification in taking a light view of the effort Americans are making in order to win the war.

"The American Government has been emphasizing what is termed the international ideal, and is pleading that the Axis Powers should be condemned as responsible for the war. Its motive is to strengthen its world hegemony. It would place Japan in East Asia and Germany and Italy in Europe again under the Versailles structure, or more correctly it would have these countries submit to the American hegemony, many times heavier than that of the Versailles structure, so that they will have no chance to rise.

U.S. Defeat Stressed

"This is the reason why it must be stressed that the War of Greater East Asia will not come to an end without the defeat of America.

"Japan is duty-bound to condemn severely the crimes of America which provoked the Japanese-American war, threw the whole world into great turmoil and jeopardized the position of all humanity. Japan is furthermore determined to bring about its fall. Heaven and all humanity will not tolerate America or its leaders go out of the way to deny the existence of other countries and races and prevent the construction of a righteous world order and the realization of prosperity for the entire world in spite of the fact that their country is vast and rich in resources. I am sure that the day will come when it will be bankrupt and collapse despite its great productive power. All Japan has to do is to be prepared materially and spiritually to defeat the enemy in any fight. It goes without saying that the aim of the War of Greater East Asia is to free Greater East Asia from the yoke of America and Britain in accordance with the spirit underlying the founding of the Empire and to contribute to the peace of the world by constructing an order in East Asia under which all the races and nations within the area will attain their proper places and exist together and prosper together. There is a spiritual tie between Japan, which is constructing a new order in Greater East Asia, and Germany and Italy, which are proceeding with the construction of a new order in Europe. It is heartening to learn that the three countries of Japan, Germany, and Italy are cooperating closely in the construction of a new world order. The wars in East Asia and in Europe are characteristically the same, in that fighting is going on at the same time with construction work. It is reassuring to know that the three countries are making progress in both phases of the war. The holy War of Greater East Asia which is for the emancipation of Greater East Asia is being carried out in keeping in its relationship with the world. The world now is at a great turning point in its history. When it is considered that the current war is a struggle between the old and new world forces, one will realize how important it is for us and our children and grandchildren to understand the meaning of the Greater East Asia War from the broad viewpoint of the world and humanity.

JAPANESE TEACHING SYSTEM IS PRAISED

Efforts of Nippon's Instructors Admired by Italian Minister of Education

Domei

ROME, December 4.—Italian Minister of Education Giuseppe Bottai, receiving a group of Japanese journalists on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War at the Ministry this morning, declared that he is an ardent admirer of Japan's educational system as well as the fervor with which the Japanese teachers are fulfilling their mission in this extraordinary era.

Mr. Bottai praised the Japanese students and said he has profound respect for their educational sense of discipline.

Praises Efforts

Extolling Japan's efforts in establishing a New Order in Greater East Asia, the Education Minister said every Japanese victory in the Greater East Asia War is an occasion for overwhelming celebrations among Italian teachers and students.

"The enormous distance which separates our two nations does not impede the growing intimacy nor collaboration between Japan and Italy." Minister Bottai emphasized, concluding, "For this end the Fascist School will contribute its unstinting support."

Text of Message

The text of the message addressed to the teachers and students of Japan by Education Minister Bottai through the Japanese newspapermen in Rome as reported by Stefani follows:

"Teachers and students of Japan!

"I know the firm construction of the Japanese school system; I admire the fervor which animates your mission of educators; I admire the love and discipline with which you students listen to the words of your masters.

"Figures clearly testify that the Japanese Government is constantly enriching the nation with scholastic buildings, scientific laboratories, libraries, sporting grounds in order to elevate culture, both spiritual and physical. The Italian alliance with Japan was brought about through high and reciprocal esteem. Therefore all Japanese successes, each bringing new civilization and New Order closer to the Asiatic people, is saluted with joy by our teachers and student. They see in Japan's splendid manifestation of force a super-affirmation of the Japanese spirit and virtues. The enormous distance which separates our two nations does not impede the strengthening of those contacts and active collaborations which both parties sincerely wish to intensify.

"I, as Minister of National Education, assure you that for this work, the Fascist School will give unstinted support.

GIUSEPPE BOTTAI
Minister of National Education
Rome, 4 December 21

DE GAULLIST GOVERNMENT IS RECOGNIZED BY MEXICO

Requests Representative Be Sent to Discuss Relations of Two Countries

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—The Mexican Government decided to recognize the De Gaullist regime on December 1, according to the New York Times quoting a dispatch from Mexico City.

In this connection, the Mexican Foreign Office announced on December 2:

"With the Mexican Government having severed its diplomatic relations with the French Government at Vichy in November, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla has sent out a message to General Charles De Gaulle requesting a representative of the De Gaullist regime be dispatched to Mexico for the conference over the relationship between the Mexican Government and the De Gaullists.".

ARMS TO AFRICA DIFFICULT

Domei

LISBON, December 4.—John Martin, head of the South Africa Union Mission to the United States, who had recently returned to Johannesburg after visiting Canada and England on his way home, remarked yesterday that the supply of arms to South Africa will become difficult, it is reported from Johannesburg.

"The supply of arms and munitions to the vast battle area for the Allies is to increase greatly in the future," he said, "and the American and British Governments intend to send arms to the most needed territories. Thus, it will be difficult for the Union of South Africa to obtain sufficient supply of arms and munitions."

Hongkong Situation Before War Is Told

(Continued From Page 1)

more than two weeks, the severe and accurate bombing by Japanese planes and the deadly shelling by Japanese artillery shook Hongkong.

"On the night of December 24, Japanese troops smashed through British defenses in hand-to-hand fighting to attack the Stanley Fortress. Late that evening, we were removed to a remote cell.

"It was on Christmas evening of 1941, perhaps the darkest Christmas which Hongkong had ever gone through in its history, that British troops on the island decided to surrender to the advancing Japanese Forces.

"That evening, the commander of the British unit guarding us came to us and asked the help of two among us to go with the British representatives to the Japanese lines which by that time had advanced to a small hill near the prison.

"Mr. Kashima of the Yokohama Specie Bank and myself accompanied the surrendering commander. From behind, a British private carried with him a large Union Jack and a white flag. Mr. Kashima and I walked down the hill quietly and calmly, obvious of all exhaustion and fatigue.

"Something warm and thrilling filled my heart, as I realized that the proud British had bowed before the Japanese."

EXHIBIT AT LIBRARIES

Photo and Captured Prizes Shown At Hibiya, Surugadai

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, exhibitions of war pictures and captured war prizes taken during the campaigns in Malaya and Wake opened at the Hibiya and the Surugadai Libraries on Saturday under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality.

Books donated by Kakichi Uchida on the aggressive policies of Britain and the Netherlands in East Asia since the 16th century are on display at the Kanda Library. The exhibitions will continue until December 8.

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Orchestra: TOKYO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Soloists:
Yoshiko Nagasaka (Soprano) Nobue Tanaka (Alto)
Seiichi Sonoda (Tenor) Keikichi Yatabe (Bass)
Chorus: Members of Musashino Music School
Female Chorus: Murasaki-Kai Members
Program
1. G. Sugata: "Dedication to the Loyal War Dead"
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3. U. Watanabe: Gregorian Chant
4. Cherubini: "Missa Requiem"
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Admission: ¥2.50 (Reserved), ¥2.00—Incl. tax
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores, and Hibiya Public Hall.

FINLAND CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY TODAY

INDEPENDENCE DAY FOR FINNS IS DEC. 6

Form of Government Born of Peoples' Characteristic Desire To See Justice

On December 6 all Finnish people will be celebrating the day when Finland declared and secured its independence 25 years ago. The form of government in Finland is a just rule for each and every citizen and is a natural corollary of the Finnish character to do and see justice.

Finland has only been an independent state for 25 years, but her history goes back for many centuries. Since 1155 the political history of Finland is divided into three periods: Swedish rule from 1155 to 1809, a Grand Duchy united with Russia from 1809 to 1917 and the period of independence dating from 1917.

When Finland after centuries of union with Sweden was in 1809 united with Russia, Czar Alexander I granted the country a special position within his Empire and confirmed the fundamental laws together with those liberties and rights which the inhabitants of the country had enjoyed under the constitution. Finland became an autonomous state. Later it had its own Diet, money and army. Since 1899 this constitution was often disregarded. In 1899 an Imperial edic. revoked Finland's right of self-government.

Diet Is Reorganized

In 1905 a new Parliament Act was passed and the Diet was reorganized as a single-chamber Parliament, to which 200 representatives were elected by equal and universal suffrage (also for women) for the first time in 1907.

The Russian revolution in 1917 was the occasion for Finland to declare herself an independent nation. This occurred on December 6, 1917. General Mannerheim was appointed chief of the armed forces of the legal Government. Germany rendered Finland a valuable help in sending an expeditionary corps. The successful conclusion of the struggle for independence was also facilitated by the German-trained Finnish regiment, the so-called Finnish Jagers.

The form of Government of Finland was given at Helsinki July 17, 1919. Finland is a republic and the sovereign power belongs to the people represented by their delegates assembled in Diet. Legislative power shall be exercised by the Diet in conjunction with the President of the Republic. Supreme executive power is vested in the President.

For the General Government of the State there is a Council of State consisting of a prime minister and the necessary number of ministers.

The judicial power is exercised by independent tribunals. No judge shall be deprived of his office except by lawful trial and judgment. Nor shall he, without his own consent, be transferred to another post, except in the case of reorganization of the judicial establishment.

If a provision in an ordinance is contrary to a fundamental or other law, it shall not be applied by a judge or other official. If a law is not sanctioned by the President, it shall nevertheless come into force even without his sanction if the Diet, after a new election, readopts it without alteration by a majority of votes cast. Otherwise the law shall be regarded as having lapsed. If the President, within three months after a law has been submitted for his sanction, has not sanctioned it, this shall be regarded as a refusal of sanction.

Elected by People

The President of the Republic is elected by the people of Finland from among the native born citizens of Finland each time for a term of six years. The election of the President shall be made by three hundred presidential electors. The electors shall assemble under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to elect the President. The vote shall be by secret ballot.

If the President is prevented from fulfilling his functions, these shall be exercised by the Prime Minister. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of Finland; he shall have power in time of war to transfer his command to another. He shall determine the relations of Finland with foreign powers, it being, however, provided that every treaty with a foreign power must be ratified by the Diet in so far as it contains stipulations falling within the domain of legislation or if the constitution requires such ratification for other reasons. Decisions in respect to peace and war shall be taken by the President with the consent of the Diet.

If a minister finds a decision of the President to be contrary to law, he shall refer his opinion to the Council of State. The Council, after taking the opinion of the Chancellor of Justice, shall address to the President a representation that he withdraw or modify his decision, and, if the President nevertheless adheres to his decision, the Council must declare that the decision cannot be enforced.

The members of the Council of State, who must enjoy the confidence of the Diet, shall be chosen by the President from among the citizens of Finlands native born and known for their honesty and ability. The members of the Council of State shall be responsible to the Diet, for their conduct of affairs. The Council of State shall have a Chancellor of Justice who must possess an eminent knowledge of the law.

The Chancellor of Justice must see that the authorities and functionaries comply with the law and perform their duties so that no person shall suffer injury to his rights. He is the supreme public prosecutor and must exercise supervision over other public prosecutors, who must comply with his decisions. The Chancellor of Justice has the right to be present at the sessions of the Council of State as well as of all tribunals and public departments, and shall have access to the minutes of the Council of State and of the ministerial departments, tribunals and other authorities.

Prescribed by Law

Imposts, including customs duties, shall be prescribed by law for an undetermined or a limited period, as is the case also with the modification or abolition of a previously established impost and of compulsory public services.

The consent of the Diet is necessary for the issue of a public loan. The annual budget, in which must be included the receipts and expenses for the financial year, shall be adopted by the Diet and promulgated in the same manner as is required for the promulgation of laws.

The Bank of Finland is placed under the guarantee and care of the Diet and under the supervision of Trustees elected by the Diet. The Diet shall also determine how the profits of the Bank shall be used for the needs of the State.

Every Finnish citizen must take part in the defense of the country or assist therein as prescribed by law. Every conscript, unless he otherwise desires, shall if possible be enrolled in a military unit the members of which speak his own mother tongue (Finnish or Swedish) and shall in such unit receive his instruction in that language. Finnish is the language of command of the armed forces.

The form of Government includes also stipulations concerning the general rights of Finnish citizens. Every citizen shall be protected by law as to life, honor, personal liberty and property, and the working faculties of citizens shall be under the special protection of the State.

Expropriation for purposes of public utility with full compensation shall be regulated by law. The fact of belonging to any particular religions community or of not belonging to any such community shall have no influence upon the rights and duties of Finnish citizens.

In respect to public posts and offices restrictions defined by law shall, however, remain in force until it be otherwise enacted.

Finnish citizens shall enjoy freedom of speech and the right of printing and publishing written or pictorial representations without any previous restraint being imposed.

They shall also have the right of assembly without previous authorization, for the discussion of public affairs and for all other legitimate purposes, and the right of forming associations for purposes not contrary to law or good morals.

The domicile of Finnish citizens shall be inviolable. The conditions under which domiciliary searches may be ordered and carried out shall be determined by law.

The secrecy of postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication shall be inviolable, except when otherwise provided by law. No Finnish citizen shall be tried by any other court than that which has jurisdiction over him in accordance with the law.

Finnish and Swedish shall be the national languages of the Republic. The right of Finnish citizens to use their mother tongue, whether Finnish or Swedish, before the courts and the administrative authorities, and to obtain from them documents in such language, shall be guaranteed by law, so as to safeguard the rights of the Finnish population and the rights of the Swedish population of the country in accordance with identical principles.

The State shall provide for the intellectual and economic needs of the Finnish and Swedish populations in accordance with identical principles.

These provisions concerning the general rights of Finnish citizens shall constitute no obstacle to the establishment by law of restrictions which are necessary in time of war or insurrection, and, in respect to persons in the military or naval service, at any time.

Capital of Finland

Helsinki, the capital of Finland, (above) stands on the gulf of Finland and is an important port city. It was formerly known as Helsingfors.

Rise of Finnish Literature Dates From Middle of the 16th Century

Impetus Given by Publication of New Testament and Other Works in Country's Own Language, Not Swedish; Patriotism Glorified in Arts

Finnish literature began in the middle of the 16th century with the publication of the New Testament and other works in Finnish. At that time the educated classes still spoke Finnish mostly, so that these first works were published for all classes of the population. The official language, however, was Swedish; the proceedings of the lawcourts, taxation records, etc. were written in that language.

The educated classes began to adopt a Swedish outlook in the 17th century when Sweden rose to the rank of a great Power, and became definitely converted to Swedish sympathies in the first half of the 18th century, when the cultured element fled to Sweden during the wars to escape Russian persecution, and either remained there or adopted the Swedish language. After that Finnish was the language of the masses only. Books were still published in Finnish during the remainder of the period of Swedish rule, but mostly only religious works intended expressly for the common people.

Poets arose, it is true, in Finland, but they wrote in Swedish. Thus, Count Johan Filip Creutz, one of the most famous of the Swedish poets of the latter half of the 18th century, was of Finnish noble birth.

Finnish Patriotism Glorified

After the severance of Finland from Sweden, Swedish was still at first the language of literature of any pretension. The Finnish poet Johan Ludvig Runeberg, regarded by many critics in Sweden as the greatest poet in the Swedish language, wrote the poems which established his reputation in the Scandinavian world in the language of the former mother country. Nevertheless, the spirit of his poetry, which glorifies Finnish nature, the self-sacrifice and bravery of the Finnish soldier, the endurance and modesty of the Finnish masses, breathes strongly of Finnish patriotism.

Already in Runeberg's lifetime the Finnish language, thanks to philosopher Snellman's self-denying toil in propagating the idea of Finnish national state, had begun to emerge from its downtrodden position. The publication of the national epos Kalevala helped to awaken the national consciousness. Self-confidence grew, when it was realized, what fine treasures of poetry had been created among the masses in bygone ages. The belief that Finnish was unsuited to a higher cultivation of the spirit began to be abandoned by the educated.

The romantic spirit that dominated European literature in the early part of the 19th century, set its stamp on Finnish literature, too; the awakening national consciousness. Runeberg's patriotic poetry, the publication of the Kalevala and Castren's studies in Finnish and related languages, created so favorable a soil for romanticism that the influence of the latter persisted until the 'eighties.' In this period lived Aleksis Kivi, the greatest Finnish poet, who was born in poverty and lived all his life in want, yet trusted implicitly in life and the future of the Finnish people. His chief works, a play "Nummisuutarit" (The Heath Shoemakers) and a novel "Seitseman veljesta (Seven Brothers), have been translated into several European languages, but the poetical depth of his diction, its essential integrity and popular simplicity are difficult to reproduce in other languages, and the translations give a comparatively faint idea of his literary genius. Kivi is at once a romanticist and a realist, a poet of powerful imagination and a writer with the keenest powers of observation. These traits combine harmoniously in his bold style, which exerted a rejuvenating effect on the language, and especially in his original warm humor.

Realistic School Predominant

With the growth of interest in social problems and the steadily growing intercourse between Finland and other countries, the realistic school acquired a predominating influence in Finnish literature in the 'eighties.' The leading representatives of the school are the authoress Minna Canth, who fought with keen logic for the emancipation of women, and Juhani Aho, depictor of the transition period in Finland and a fine stylist.—At the end of the century a new romantic movement set in, as was the case elsewhere.

Belles lettres in Finland in the Swedish language are now only of minor significance, though the language continues to be used. The main element in Finnish literature is the contribution of the authors using the Finnish language. The chief personalities among latter-day authors in Finnish are the novelist Johannes Linnankoski and the lyrical poet Eino Leino; among living authors the novelist F. E. Sillanpaa and the poet V. A. Koskenniemi. Uuno Kailas, who died at an early age in 1933, was a lyrical poet of the greatest promise.

The drama, which in its modern sense was rather late in developing in Finland, repeats at a distance the phases through which the theatre has passed elsewhere. Knowledge has been handed down of religious plays of some kind staged by the Catholic Church, and Passion plays and moralities are known to have been performed even later than the Middle Ages. We know also that university students in former times, especially in the 17th century, eagerly seized on academic festivals as an excuse for dramatic performances. Towards the end of the 18th century strolling companies of Swedish actors began to extend their tours to Finland, and in the 19th century the country was visited by German, Russian and even

(Coninued on Page 4)

WEALTH OF FINLAND LIES IN HER FORESTS

Country Covered With Wood More Than Any Other State Except Russia

The forests of Finland are one of the most important natural resources which the country possesses. Finland contains 25.26 million hectares (62.4 million acres) of forests, not including the bogs, stony ground, and other similar areas which are only very sparsely wooded. Russia is the only European country which has an absolutely greater area of forests than Finland. But relatively to its size, Finland contains more than any of the other. Forests covers 73.5 per cent of all dry land in Finland, 58 per cent in Sweden, 27 per cent in Norway, while the average proportion for all Europe is 33 per cent.

The annual growth of the Finnish forests is estimated to be about 44.4 million cubic meters of solid measure. The total supply of timber is 1,620 million cubic meters, and the amount of timber felled annually about 40 million cubic meters. But it is still possible for scientific forestry to make the forests far more productive than they are at present.

The Finnish forests are valuable not only because of their vast extent but also for their high quality. The predominant trees are pine and spruce which are the kinds of wood in most general demand at the present time to supply wood goods for mass consumption. But besides the conifers the country has also extensive birch forests.

Finland's thousands of lakes and rivers, which frequently form long connected waterways, offer exceptional opportunities to float logs. Overland distances to the rivers are usually very short, and shipping of logs to the waterways is both advantageous and cheap, for heavy snow in the winter facilitates their haul by horses from the forests. Log floating begins as soon as the ice melts, along an inland network of waterways reaching a total of 47,100 kilometers. Thus, industry has easy access to the forests, and it has been possible to build mills on the shores of the lakes and on the banks of rivers and the seacoast itself, where they are in direct contact with maritime traffic. Where it is not feasible to use waterways, railroads and motor lorries are used for transporting the timber.

Woodworking and Pulp

At present there are two main classes of industries which obtain their raw materials from the forests, namely the wood-working and paper industries. The value of the gross output of the Finnish woodworking industries forms about 40 per cent of the country's industrial production, and 85 per cent of the value of the export of the country can be attributed to timber and the woodworking industries. Woodworking forms a source of income for a larger number of employees than any other industry in Finland, and according to the statistics, almost one-fifth of the total population of Finland draws its subsistence wholly or mainly from the wood industry.

Woodpulp is an essential material in the manufacture of cardboard, pulp and cheaper kinds of paper. The total capacity of production of the Finnish woodpulp industry as in 1939 was in the neighborhood of 1,700,000 tons of chemical pulp and considerably more than 500,000 tons of mechanical pulp and board, dry weight. About half a million tons of these semi-manufactures are worked into paper in the country, the rest is shipped abroad. Finnish pulp and paper products nowadays have found their way all over the world. Newspapers printed on Finnish paper, or on paper made from Finnish pulp are being published everywhere, while Finnish wrapping and fine paper are also in demand in practically all countries.

The relatively late development of Finland's pulp and paper industry accounts for the fact that this industry is thoroughly modern and of a high technical standard. The older plants have been gradually modernized and the tendency toward higher qualities of production is general. A characteristic feature of the chemical pulp industry in recent years has been the erection of bleaching plants. Finnish sulphite pulp is of a type which can be used for the manufacture of rayon. This type of pulp has been exported for many years, and the first Finnish rayon factory has been completed in 1938.

While in the sawmill industry there are both large establishments with a capacity of 30,000 sandards and small ones with an annual output of hardly a thousand standards, the pulp and paper industry comprises only large plants, and while the sawmills employ manual work to a large extent, the pulp and paper industrty is entirely mechanized. Thus sawmills and planing mills in 1936 were about 600 in number, employing about 35,000 hands, and the gross value of their production was 2,200 million marks (about 200 million). On the other hand, about one hundred pulp and paper plants employed only 16,000 hands, but their total output grossed 3,400 million marks about ¥320).

The raw material for both sawmills and pulp mills is the softwood which comprises the greater part of Finland's wood resources. However, Finland has another valuable industrial material in birth. The principal product nowadays made from birch is plywood. Although Finland's birch plywood industry is hardly a quarter of a century old, it occupies an important position on the world market. According to the statistics for 1936, Finland shipped 29.5 per cent of the world's plywood export, the quantity being 194,800 cubic meters. In 1938 the export of plywood amounted to 220,000 cubic meters.

Plywood is splendid for packing purposes, but attains its greatest utility in various branches of the joinery industry. Few species of wood are so beautiful as Finnish birch if it is properly treated. Panels and other articles of Finnish flame birch are appreciated in modern interior decoration.

A traditional Finnish export industry which uses birch as raw material is bobbin manufacture. During recent years, however, it has been stagnating owing to the diminishing consumption. Finland is the principal supplier of bobbins on the world market, supplying 80 per cent of the world exports. The match industry is traditionally based on aspen and at present exports about half its output.

The joinery trade too has flourished in Finland. In contrast to the other branches dealt with above its production is mainly intended for the home market, although some export have already been developed and more are hoped for. Undoubtedly, exports of such articles as complete houses and furniture have great opportunities for developments. A special branch closely related to the joinery industry is yacht building. Finnish yachts, mainly of the smaller type, have been exported in growing quantities even to non European countries.

FINLAND'S AREA 7TH IN EUROPEAN STATES

Country Is Comparatively Warm, Forests Her Chief Wealth, and Lakes All Around

The name of the territory occupied by the Finns, Finlandia, is derived from the word Finns, used by peoples with whom the Finnish tribes have maintained contact from time immemorial. The Roman historian TACITUS used the same term, referring to them as Fenni.

Finland is situated on the northern part of Europe. She geographically, forms the border between Eastern and Western Europe and is the neighbor of Sweden, Norway and Russia. She is situated on the the same degree of latitude as Alaska and the area north of Hudson Bay. Despite this, the climate is much milder than in those regions, because of the influence of the Gulf Stream. The average yearly temperature is about 11 degrees F. warmer than that of other countries similarly located.

The area of Finland covers 382,801 square kilometers (before the peace of Moscow 1940) and in area she is the seventh of the European countries. The coast-line of the country, over 100 miles in length, is exceeding irregular and surrounded by thousands of islands. To a large extent the country is level, but there are also many hills and peaks. Mountains are only to be found in the north, and Haltia, the tallest peak, is 1,324 meters in height.

Despite the high latitude of the country, Finland's plant world contains about 1,500 different species. about 1,500 different species. Of mosses there are nearly 800 and of lichen 1,000 varieties.

About 73 per cent of the surface of the country is covered by forests. The greatest economic wealth of the country is contained in these forests. Their total area is about 25.3 million hectares or 62.4 million areas. About 24.8 million acres of them belong to the State. The forests make the climate milder, help to distribute the rain more evenly and protect the country against frosts and cold winds.

Fauna of 12,000 Species

The fauna consists altogether of about 12,000 species. There are 400 species of higher animals, 63 are mammals, 300 birds, 5 frogs, 6 reptiles and 73 fishes. Approximately 9,500 kinds of insects have been classified.

Only a small number of bears are shot yearly in the whole country, and the wolf is becoming rarer. A lucky hunter bags occasionally a lynx. Foxes are more common. Among wild fowl, the black-grouse, are the commonest. They are protected by game laws for the greater part of the year, and even during the season strict regulations govern their shooting.

Finland is called the "land of thousands of lakes." The number of lakes is very great; the maps show over 60,000 of them. Inland water covers an area of 44,839 square kilometers or nearly 12 percent of the whole surface of the country. As Finland has an abundance of lakes, she has also many rivers and rapids.

The most important rivers are the Kemi, 478 kilometers long, the Tornionjoki, 375 kilometers and Iijoki 310 kilometers. In southern Finland there is the river Kymi, short, but very powerful. The largest rapids in the country, Pyhakoski in the river Oulu has, at the normal height of water, 197,317 horse power. The height of this fall is 57 meters, extending over a length of 20 kilometers.

The most famous rapids are those of Imatea, with 141,312 horse power, while the height of the fall is 18 meters, and the length 1,300 meters. There are in Finland altogether 1,442 rapids with a minimum fall of half a meter and a minimum force of 50 horse power. Their total force is calculated to amount to over 2½ million horse power.

There are copper, iron and nickel in Finland. The most important mines are the Outokumpu copper mines in the province of Savo.

Finland is one of the countries of the Midnight Sun. In its most northern parts the sun is visible continuously, during clear weather, for two months. In Helsinki it is possible in the middle of summer to play "midnight golf." Although the summer in northern part of the country only lasts for a couple of months, nature develops to full maturity in this brief time.

During normal winters the whole

(Continued on Page 4)

Piano Recital
URIMARU NOBECHI
Sunday, Dec. 13, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. Mendelssohn: Songs without words (Op. 19-4) (Op. 62-6)
Rondo Capriccioso
2. Schumann: Symphonic Etude
3. Chopin: Barcarolle
Two Waltzes
Scherzo (No. 4)
Twelve Etudes (Op. 10) (Op. 25)
Admission: ¥3.50, (Reserved) ¥2.00—Inc. tax.
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Hibiya Public Hall.

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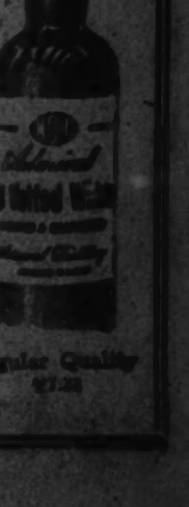

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FUJIWARA SUCCEEDS IN OPERA LOHENGRIN

Complete Presentation of Immortal Work by Wagner Brilliantly Undertaken

By ONAMUN-MSA

"Lohengrin" (Opera in three acts, by Richard Wagner) has been produced in its entirety by The Fujiwara Opera Company for the first time in this country. In 1920 there was a performance of Wagner's "Tannhauser" (the Third Act only) under the direction of Kosaku Yamada, but no Wagnerian Opera was performed in its entirety up to the present, so the last Sunday evening performance was something of an event in the annals of music activities in this country.

"Lohengrin" was first produced at Weimar in Germany under the direction of Franz Liszt in 1850. Several years later, it made its first appearance in New York at the Stadt Theater (all the parts were sung in German) in 1871; three years later, at the Academy of Music (this time in Italian) in 1874, with such artists as, Nilsson, Cary, Campanini and Del Puente. The following year, it made its debut in London, Covent Garden, in 1875, and ten years later again in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House (in German) in 1885, with such distinguished artists as Seidle-Kraus (Conductor), Brandt, Stritt, Robinson and Fischer.

Those who participated in the last Sunday evening performance were as follows:

Characters

Henry the Fowler, King of Germany..... —(Bass) Keisuke Shimoyagawa
Lohengrin........(Tenor) Yoshie Fujiwara
Elsa of Brabant....(Soprano) Miho Nagato
Duke Godfrey, her brother..........Mute
Frederick of Telramund, Count of Brabant —(Baritone) Takeshi Tometa
Ortrud, his wife........ —(Mezzo-Soprano) Yoshiko Satou
The King's Herald........ —(Bass) Hidekichi Hibino
Saxon, Thuringian, and Brabantian Counts and Nobles, Ladies of Honor, Pages, Attendants.

Time: First half of the Tenth Century.
Scene: Antwerp.
The Nippon Chorus under the direction of Jiro Okazaki.
The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Manfred Gurlitt.

Synopsis

The Hungarians are going to invade Germany, and King Henry I visits Antwerp with the object of raising a force to meet them. However, when he comes to Antwerp, he finds the country in a state of anarchy. The dukedom is claimed by Frederick, who has married Ortrud (a daughter of the Prince of Friesland).

The legitimate heir, Godfrey, has mysteriously disappeared, and his sister, Elsa, is charged by Frederick and Ortrud with having done away with him in order that Elsa might obtain the sovereignty. The King summons her before him, so that the cause may be tried by the ordeal of duel between Frederick and a champion who may be willing to fight for Elsa.

None of the knights will defend her cause. She then describes a champion whose form has appeared to her in a vision, and she proclaim that he shall be her champion.

Her narration is derided by Frederick and his followers, who think that she is out of her mind; but after a triple summons by the Herald, there is seen in the distance on the river a little boat drawn by a swan and in it stands a knight clad in gleaming silver armor. He comes to champion Elsa's cause, and before the duel affiances himself to her, but makes a strict condition that she shall never question him as to his name or birthplace, because if she does, he would be obliged to depart. She assents to the conditions, and the duel which ensues results in Frederick's ignominious defeat. Judgment of exile is passed on him.

However, instead of leaving the country, he lingers in the neighborhood of Brabant, plotting with Ortrud how they may bring about the ruin of Lohengrin and Elsa. Ortrud by her entreaties moves Elsa to pity, and persuades her to seek a reprieve for Frederick, at the same time, however, using every opportunity to instil doubts in Elsa's mind regarding her champion and rousing her to such a pitch of nervous curiosity that she is on the point of asking him the forbidden question.

After the bridal ceremonies, and in the bridal chamber, the distrust which Ortrud and Frederick have poured in Elsa's mind so overcomes her faith that she vehemently puts the forbidden question to her champion. Almost at the same moment Frederick and four of his followers force their way into the apartment, intending to take the knight's life. A single blow of his sword, however, puts an end to the situation and Frederick is carried away by his followers in silence. Placing Elsa in the charge of her ladies-in-waiting and ordering them to take her to the presence of the king, he repairs thither himself.

The Brabantian troops are gathering and he is expected to lead them to battle, but owing to Elsa's question, he is now obliged to disclose who he is and to take his departure. He proclaims that he is Lohengrin, son of Parsifal, knight of the Holy Grail, and that he can linger no longer in Brabant, but must return to the place of his coming. The swan has once more appeared, drawing the boat down the river, and bidding Elsa farewell he steps into the little shell-like craft. Then, Ortrud with malicious glee, declares that the swam is none other than Elsa's brother, whom she (Ortrud) bewitched into this form and that he would have been changed back again to his human shape had it not been for Elsa's rashness.

But Lohengrin, through his supernatural powers, is able to undo Ortrud's work, and at a word from him the swan disappears and Godfrey stands in its place. A dove now descends, and hovering in front of the boat, draws it away with Lohengrin, while Elsa expires in her brother's arm.

Apart from the Characters, those who took part in bringing about this Opera were as follows: Translation of the text into Japanese and the general direction by Keizo Horiuchi, the performance-supervision by Shingo Endo, the stage-direction by T. Shimizu, the stage-setting by Riyotaro Mitubayasi, the lighting-effects by Kogo Kamijo and Sukeo Sawaki, the costumes by Owada, the wigs by Y. Takemae, and the stage-paraphernalia by G. Hasegawa and Y. Fujinami.

Performance Praiseworthy

It was staged at the Kabukiza Theatre in Tokyo. The performance on the whole was not only successful but very praiseworthy, because of the tremendous handicaps and difficulties they had to overcome in bringing about this one of the most lyrical Operas of Wagner. The stage-setting was good thoughtout and the lighting-effects were well-arranged. The effect produced when the knight approached in a little craft drawn by a swan in the distance was especially well thought-out. Although in detail, there was still more to eb desired, the performance, the costumes, and the general-setting were quite satisfactory. Among the Characters, Henry the Fowler, King of Germany (Bass) had a lovely, substantial quality of singing-voice, though not quite potent enough, and his demeanor was befitting. Elsa (Soprano) carried her difficult part very well and it would have enhanced her part still further if she added a little more dramatic intensity in her general demeanor; her upper notes in forte were full and good, but her lower notes, unfortunately, were less good. Ortrud (Mezzo-Soprano) shone prominently with her characterization of the part (which was, if anything, on the over-done side), but unfortunately, her singing did not always go hand in hand with her excellent personification. Lohengrin (Tenor) revealed a veteran manner of singing with a smooth and pleasant, but not over-powerful, quality of singing-voice together with an excellent characterization of the part.

The Chorus was good generally, but a little more cooperation with the general atmosphere would be urged. The Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt, unfortunately, did not come up to the expected standard; it lacked coherence with the Characters, hence it did not form into an integral whole with the drama. The orchestral performance was too sedate, if not quite lifeless, and the Strings, especially, needed much more warmth in the quality of tone and particularly in pianissimo, without which such a celestial effect as in the "motif" of the Prelude would be impossible. It should bring out a much more subtle and subdued melodiousness and the fascinating details of orchestration, without which this exquisitely lyrical opera would be almost inconceivable.

The performance was thoroughly enjoyable. A good share of credit should go to Yoshie Fujiwara, who is not only the founder of The Fujiwara Opera Company, but has spared no effort in promoting things both operatic and vocal in this country.

Axis Ladies Visit Girls' School

Amazement and admiration was expressed by 25 members of the Japanese-German-Italian Women's Society at the handicraft of Japanese school girls, when they visited the Atomi Girls' High School in Koishikawa on Friday. The members who were joined by 10 Japanese ladies including Mrs. Kimie Hashida, wife of the Education Minister, Mrs. Tsugie Sato, sister of Premier Hideki Tojo, Miss Ritsuko Mori, well-known actress, who visited the school to get a glimpse of the young women's education in Japan during wartime. While visiting a class in soroban or abacus they were surprised at the speed and accuracy with which the girls manipulated the abacus as shown in above photo. At noon, the visitors were feted at a luncheon prepared by the students. In the photo, Mrs. Eugen Ott, wife of the German Ambassador, is shown in the center of the interested spectators.

Music Notes

Eisaburo Kioka will present Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," with his chorus and a group of vocal soloists from the Tokyo Academy of Music, from 3 p.m., today at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Joshi Daigaku.

Sai Shoki's solo dance appearances at the Teikoku gekijo will commence at 7 p.m. today with the first of four programs which will be shown daily until Friday, December 11. The program contains the following 12 dances, all of which are Sai Shoki's original creations adapted from Chosenese, Japanese, Chinese, and other Oriental themes:

1. Three Traditional Rhythms: 2. Melody of the Jade Flute; 3. Jolly Dandy; 4. A Mother's Lament; 5. Bodhisattva "Fugen"; 6. Classical Dance; 7. Martial Spirit; 8. Spring Song; 9. Nostalgia; 10. Child Bridegroom; 11. Romance of the Milky way; 12. Drum Dance.

For her second program, which will be seen daily from Saturday, December 12, to Wednesday, December 16, the dancer has selected the following numbers: 1. Keesang Dance; 2. Chastity; 3. Jolly Dandy; 4. Bodhisativa "Kabu"; 5. Dream of Youth; 6. Three TraditionalRhythms; 7. Sword Dance; 8. Sleeve Dance; 9. Two Biwa Melodies; 10. Mask Dance; 11. Shunko in Prison; 12. Classical Dance.

In the last of six musical lectures on "Franz Schubert and His Music," sponsored by the Japan Music Culture Association and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, lectures on "Schubert's Death," by Kiyotake Seki, and on "Die Winterreise," by Araebisu Nomura, will be given, from 6 p.m. Monday at the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Auditorium.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Joseph Rosenstock, will present its 5th (242nd) subscription concert, from 7 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday, December 9 and 10, at the Hibiya Public Hall. With Motonari Iguchi as the piano soloist, the following program will be played: Four Parodistic Movements, by Shiro Fukai; Toccata for Piano and Orchestra, by Ottorino Respigi, and Second Symphony, by Brahms.

Japanese songs by Koscak Yamada, Koichi Kishi, and Tadashi Hattori, and opera selections by Verdi and Thomas, sung by Miss Kuniko Ashihara and Miss Kikue Takita; Beethoven's Spring Sonata and other selections, played by Fukiko Tanaka, violin, and Miss Yasuko Tani, piano; Chopin selections, offered by Miss Kazuko Yamamoto, piano; and a Mozart trio, performed by the Kosei Trio Ensemble, are the main numbers on the program of a "Masterworks Appreciation Evening" to be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Friday, December 11.

Under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, and with Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto as the violin soloist, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will hold its 14th subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Saturday, December 12, with the following program: Brahms, Tragic Overture; Beethoven, Two Romances for Violin and Orchestra; Vivaldi, Violin Concerto in E minor, and Sibelius, Fourth Symphony.

Urimaru Nobechi will play two of Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words and Rondo Capriccioso; Schumann's Symphonic Studies; and Chopin's Barcarole, Two Waltzes, Scherzo No. 4, and Twelve Studies, in his piano recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Sunday, December 13.

The Gregorian Music Research Association in collaboration with the Japan Music Culture Association will offer its third Church Music Grand Concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 2 p.m. Sunday, December 13. Participating in the performances are the Musashino Music School Chorus and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Naotada Yamamoto; the Murasaki Chorus conducted by Tsugio Suzuki; and the following vocal soloists: Mrs. Yoshiko Nagasaka, soprano; Mrs. Nobue Tanaka, alto; Seiichi Sonoda, tenor, and Keikichi Yatabe, bass. The works to be performed include new compositions based on Gregorian chants, by Isotaro Sugata and, Urando Watanabe; original Gregorian Chants; Missa, by Cherubini, and Missa, by Mozart.

Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano, will be featured as the soloist of the 14th periodical concert by the O.B. Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Naotada Yamamoto at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 7 p.m. Wednesday, December 16, with Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastorale) and Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2 as the main numbers.

Three of Beethoven's most widely appreciated piano Sonatas—C sharp minor (Moonlight Sonata), C major (Waldstain Sonata), and F minor (Appassinata)—will be played by Miss Sonoko Inoue for the third of the series of Musical Masterworks Appreciation Concerts at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m., Wednesday, December 16.

An evening of popular opera selections, sung by Yoshie Fujiwara, Miss Takako Mikami, Miss Aiko Saida, Miss Kikue Takita, Miss Kazuko Sasada, Miss Miho Nagato, Miss Kiyoko Otani and several other popular vocalists, will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Thursday, December 17.

Fukiko Tanaka, violin, and Mis Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, assisted by Teiroku Mitsunobu, bass, and Alexis Abaza, piano, will offer a recital at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m. Thursday, December 17. Selections by Mozart, Lortzing, Wagner, Brahms, Loewe, and Robert Frantz will be sung.

Taishan Dyke Completed

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, December 2.—Construction of a new dyke on Taishan Islet near Hsichow has been completed.

RISE OF FINNISH LITERATURE TOLD

(Continued From Page 3)

French dramatic companies.

The theatre (at first a Swedish-speaking institution) became permanently settled in the capital in the 'sixties.' The year 1869 is regarded as the birth of the Finnish-speaking theater, and a permanent Finnish theater was founded in 1872. Since then Finnish dramatic art has developed rapidly and attained a noteworthy position in the cultural life of the nation.

Helsinki is now a lively theatrical town, and in several other towns, even small ones, there are local theaters which give regular performances. The most famous Finnish exponent of the actor's art so far is the tragedienne Ida Aalberg (1858-1915), who scored successes abroad as well as at home. The skilful interpreter of Moliere, Adolf Lindfors, was also internationally known.

Pictorial Arts Development

The pictorial arts, too, developed comparatively late in Finland. The Finnish Art Society, founded in the 'forties,' has been of great importance, especially for Finnish painting. At the time, when the society was founded, the Dusseldorf school was at the height of its fame, and it was to Dusseldorf that Finnish art students went to study. The most noteworthy artist of this period is Werner Holmberg, who succeeded in breaking away from the shackles of the Dusseldorf style. He painted the sunny clearings of the interior with fine, nervous perception.

The great upward movement of Finnish painting occurred in the closing decades of the 19th century. The goal of Finnish art students was then Paris, where the naturalistic "plein air" school had become the predominating element. The most brilliant Finnish exponent of this school was Albert Edelfelt, who began with historical paintings, but later went over altogether to the study of atmosphere, light and color values, choosing most of his subjects from the daily life of the people. One of his best-known pictures is his "Women of Ruckolahti," famed for its bright and harmonious colors.

Born a few years later than Edelfelt, Akseli Gallen-Kallela began as an uncompromising naturalist, but gave this up in the 'nineties,' following the romanticist tendencies of the time, for the decorative depictment of themes from the Kalevala, in which field his real life-work was carried out.

A third artist, Eero Jarnefelt, made a reputation as a skilful painter of "genre" pictures, landscapes and especially portraits; he is a highly refined artist, averse to extremes in any direction.

Finnish sculpture also entered upon its real period of development in the latter half of the 19th century with the work of the sculptors Valter Runeberg and Johannes Takanen. Both received their training in antique inspired Rome; in their art one discerns, indeed, strong neo-classicia influences. Among living sculptors Vaino Aaltonen in particular has achieved fame. His works are of an intensive power and reveal a capacity for inner expansion and a feeling for the monumental.

Architectural Epoch

If we leave out of account church architecture, in which field the Middle Ages and the succeeding centuries offer much of interest, the first half of the 19th century is the first noteworthy architectural epoch in Finland. In that period the representative in Finland of the neoclassical school, Ludvig Engel, a skilful architect of refined ideals, who worked with comparatively restrained use of outward effect and an avoidance of extremes, furnished the new capital, Helsinki, with monumental buildings of a simple dignity and noble proportions.

Among living architects the most prominent is Eliel Saarinen, the main features of whose art are a simple monumentality based on the use of straight lines, an effective grouping of masses and a well-calculated balance between lines and surfaces. During the past 20 years or so Saarinen has worked in the United States, where he was invited to plan and carry out the magnificent building program of the Cranbrook Academy.

Finnish music has recently received a great measure of recognition. The symphonies, orchestral poems such as the famous "Finlandia," "The Swan of Tuonela" etc., suites and compositions of many other kinds of Jean Sibelius are the best that has been created in Finland in the sphere of music. His position in the world of music is an isolated one owing to his having kept aloof from the main channels of musical thought and having retained the full individuality of his personality. He is one of the few great masters, who have really developed the symphonic form from the point at which it was left by Beethoven. His powerful art is now appreciated abroad as well as in Finland.

Another Finnish composer who has latterly gained recognition beyond the frontiers of his own country is Yrjo Kilpinen, who has confined himself chiefly to the composition of lyrics and has achieved a special position in this field of Finnish music.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

LEONID KREUTZER:

The third of a series of Pianoforte-Concert by Kreutzer was held last Monday evening Nov. 30 at the Hibiya Public Hall. As usual, a huge enthusiastic crowd waited outside the main entrance long before admission. The progress was as follows:

Beethoven-Sonata, Op. 57, in F minor (Appassionata); Mozart-Sonata in A major (K. 331); Suite No. 2 for Two Pianos by Rachmaninoff; Four Preludes (from Op. 23) by Rachmaninoff, and Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" (The Dwarf, The Old Castle, Tuileries, The Wagon, Ballet of Unhatched Chickens, The Market Place at Limoges, The Catacombes, Hut of the Baba-Yaga, and The Great Gate of Kiev).

Any criticism of the profound performance of the Beethoven-Sonata by Kreutzer last Monday seems futile and absurd. The sublimity of the Sonata was utterly overwhelming; it was the outcome of the universal suffering and tragedy inspired through Beethoven's own personal agitation and spiritual struggle. No human mind did ever conceive a more profound universal sympathy and hurled it with such vehemence at the faithless world. That powerful self-assertion for the sake of the universal cause without in the least infringing the precinct of the Beautiful, places Beethoven among the noblest beings nature did ever create.

Listening to Kreutzer in the Mozart-Sonata, one begins to realize how much more subtle is the Mozart-rubato than Chopin's. It calls for a finer judgment, and it does not continually proclaim itself; nevertheless, it is almost always at work adding its delicate and piquant elasticities to a regular pulsation. Kreutzer is one of the few pianists who holds its secret, and that is one of the reasons why his playing of Mozart-Sonatas is so full of life beneath its calm exterior. How those semi-quavers ripple and neatly curl themselves into the rhythm of the quaver-made melodies without marring their lilt! In the last movement (Marcia alla turca) especially, this was exemplified, where Kreutzer brought out all those frolicsome, little fancies twirling around the Maypole in vivacious gaiety.

Inspiring Work

The not very frequently performed Rachmaninoff-Suite No. 2 for Two Pianos (Miss Toyoko Tohmi and Leonid Kreutzer) was given its hearing. Due to the serious character of the work, it may not appeal to the hearer immediately, but nevertheless it sinks deeper in his memories each time he listens to the work. The general character of the music is exotic and colorful, and a tinge of dark hue pervades the whole work. The ensemble at first (in the Introduction) gave one a suggestion of tonal unequality (i. e. Kreutzer was rather overpowering), but it was soon remedied in the following movements, and especially in the Romance, one realized that it could not have been written in any other medium than for two pianos. The four Preludes by the same composer followed, which were played with the alternating moods of idyllic quietude and animation.

The extraordinary tonal painting of the evening was the "Pictures at an Exhibition" by Moussorgsky. It is a series of pieces each bearing the name of a picture, the impression of which the composer has tried to translate into music. There are, also, the Prelude and Interludes, (each entitled "Promenade"), which consist of one Theme with variations, conveying the idea of the composer strolling amongst the pictures. Kreutzer played nine "Pictures" from the series:— Promenade, (1) The Gnome,- the music represents a dwarf who totters with faltering steps on his little crooked legs and his equally distorted mind still retains an extraordinary sense of humor:—Promenade—(2) The Old Castle,- depicts a minstrel, who stands in front of a medieval castle, and sings his song;—Promenade—(3) Tuileries,- children quarrelling at play and a crowd of nurses and children in an alley of the Tuileries Garden; (4) The Wagon,- a Polish Wagon with lumbering wheels drawn by an oxen;—Promenade—(5) Ballet of Unhatched Chickens,- a picturesque scene for the ballet "Trilby;" (6) The Market Place at Limoges,- the hustle and bustle of a Market Scene in France; (7) The Catacombes,- the interior of the Catacombes of Paris seen by the light of a lantern. In the dark corner, the skulls suffuse a soft radiance over the interior; (8) Hut of the Baba-Yaga,- a large clock in the form of a hut standing on hens' claws, belonging to Baba-Yaga (the Witch of Russian folk-lore). Moussorgsky has added a Theme describing the departure of the witch; (9) The Great Gate of Kiev,- an entrance gate for the town of Kiev in the massive style of ancient Russia, surmounted by a slavonic, helmet-shaped cupola. (Th 6th "Samuel Goldenberg and Schmuyle" was omitted.)

Brilliant Interpretation

Kreutzer's depiction of these "Pictures" was not only extraordinarily vivid and almost visual, but it was quite a revelation to experience that music could even infringe the precinct outside of its own and return happily with treasures; How the Bard unfolded the ancient epics on his lyre, and suddenly, happy children gambolling about the place with their shouts and glee; or, the grim darkness of the sepulcher and the only gleam coming from the faintly luminous skulls in the distance; and the great gate of masonry, built with mass upon mass of granite, towering into the void.

The whole evening was most inspiring, and the artist was greeted with a tremendous ovation, to which Kreutzer reciprocated with "the Prelude by Rachmaninoff and the deeply impressed audience finally dispersed.

Finland's Area 7th In European States

(Continued From Page 3)

country is blanketed in snow, which lies for three or four months, in the north as long as seven months. But in southern Finland the winter is often so mild that there is no permanent covering of snow. The lakes and also the seaports are frozen except the harbor of Petsamo at the Arctic Sea, which owing to the Gulf stream is always open. Many of the seaports are kept open for shipping by ice breakers.

Finland's population of about 4 millions is meager in comparison with her areas. The country is inhabited by two main races, speaking different languages, Finnish and Swedish. The Finns form the majority, or 88 per cent, and the Swedes about 11 per cent. About 59.6 per cent of the population are dependent on agriculture or allied occupations for their living and 16.8 per cent on industry and handicrafts. Nearly 4 per cent gain a livelihood by transport work, over 4 per cent by commerce and approximately 15 per cent by other trades.

With regard to religion the people are very homogenous, as practically the whole nation is Lutheran. The number of illiterates over 15 years is now exceedingly small. Practically all children attend schools. At present there are seven universities, one technical and three commercial, and colleges for agriculture, navigation, commerce etc. The activities of cooperative societies have developed very rapidly.

The largest city of the country is Helsinki with about 300,000 inhabitants, the capital of Finland and the seat of the highest administrative and judicial authorities with the principal university of the country, the national archives, art galleries etc. It is beautifully situated on a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland, surrounded by water on three sides and protected by the fortress of Suomenlinna (Sveaborg), founded in 1749. On May 12, 1918, the flag of independent Finland was hoisted over the fortress for the first time.

The most important towns, except Helsinki, are Turku (Abo), the old capital, Tampere and Kotka, big industrial cities and Viipuri with its 13th century castle. During the Russo-Finnish war 1939-1940 Viipuri was destroyed and by the peace treaty ceded to the Soviets. This summer the Finnish flag was again hoisted over the old castle.

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EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 283, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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ONE or two rooms in a foreign house, located in Shirokane, Shiba. Apply Box 402, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4469.

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Professional Notices

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1216, 3669, 3663.

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MEDICAL

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

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SEAMEN SHORTAGE HITS U.S. SHIPPING

Number Being Trained in Country Falls Far Short of Requirements to Man Vessels

The Roosevelt Regime is boasting of its gigantic shipbuilding plan involving millions of tons of new boats to be launched every year. The situation in which the United States stands at present in this connection, however, is far from bright as pointed out in an article by Kosaku Makino, chief of the Planning Section of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in a recent issue of the Sangyo Keizai, the gist of which follows:

"In accordance with statistics for 1938, the numbers the United States seamen on different types of boats were:

On mercantile and whaling boats larger than 5 tons each	37,705
On boats larger than 20 tons each, engaged in fishery or in transportation on coastal routes, or lakes, or in inland waters, or along rivers	114.041
On boats between 5 and 20 tons, other than specified above........	22.511
Total	172,257

The above figures tell that the number of American seamen on ocean liners in pre-war days occupied only 20 per cent of the total number. This was due to the fact that though the United States stood only second to Britain in the total tonnage of mercantile ships, the greater majority of them were for either coastal service or inland waters.

Less Than 50,000 in Service

According to a Domei dispatch from New York dated May 7, 1941, the number of American seamen then in service on ocean liners was smaller than 50,000. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the mercantile fleet of the United States suffered almost no losses worth mentioning. Since December last when the Washington Government plunged into war in the Pacific and the Atlantic, the American losses in ships are growing larger by leaps and bounds, and up to the present, the strength of its mercantile fleet has been reduced by several million tons. It is believed at the same time that it has lost about 6,000 well-trained seamen, which is a loss too great to be easily made up for.

To the United States, the replacement of seamen is a problem hardly less important than the replacement of the ships lost. The Washington Government, in order to prosecute its strategic plan, has decided on the construction of 5,000,000 tons of new mercantile vessels by the end of 1942 and 8,000,000 tons during the twelve months beginning January next.

According to the figures given by the Washington Government, the United States constructed 2,800,000 tons of new vessels in the eight months ending August last. Now, taking it for granted that America succeeds in building all the new boats involved in its gigantic ship building plan, it must tide over much greater difficulty in connection with the replacement of seamen.

Minimum Requirements

Then, what is the minimum number of seamen required by the United States? Supporting that the United States builds liberty type of cargo-boats only, it must have about 86,000 well-trained seamen for ocean service, including 16,000 officers, 46,160 seamen, 6,000 radio operators, and over 15,000 cooks.

According to the leading dailies of the United States, the number of officers and seamen indispensable for the operation of the gigantic mercantile fleet of that country, to be completed by the end of 1943, will be as follows:

	Number of officers	Number of seamen
Dec. 7, 1941: New York Times ...	10,000	40,000
Mar. 29, 1942: Chicago Sunday Tribune	9,450	37,500
May 25, 1942: News Week	15,000	70,000
May 17, 1942: New York Times ...	70,000	6,000

The number of officers and seamen under training at various training centers of the United States, however, falls far below the required number as told by several leading dailies of that country.

Journals Estimates

For instance, the New York Times of December 7, 1941, said that 3,400 officers and 15,000 seamen were expected to get through their training at various training centers in the country by the end of 1943. Meanwhile, the Chicago Sunday Tribune of March 29, 1942, said that about 6,300 officers and 25,000 seamen were expected to finish their training at all the training centers in the country every twelve months.

The seamen's training centers of the United States are considered poorest of all such institutions in the world, both in their system and in the quality and efficiency of the instructors. Therefore, it is highly doubtful if they can succeed in sending forth a larger number of trained officers and seamen during wartime when most American youths recoil from such perilous tasks as officers or seamen, for, they can enjoy life to their hearts' content on land.

According to the latest reports from Europe, mercantile vessels of the United States and Britain are experiencing extreme difficulty from want of officers and seamen. At present, as much as 85 per cent of the seamen on board American or British mercantile vessels are composed of negroes, and even the negroes are quitting their ships at the first chance.

Thus, the Washington Regime which is boasting of its gigantic plan of shipbuilding, whose execution is open to much doubt, is now confronted with an insurmountable difficulty concerning the replacement of officers and seamen.

Sheltered Life

Tobacco seed beds with leaves bursting forth being tended with tender care and covered to protect them from frost and excessive rainfall. The task includes careful weeding out of parasitic plants.

SUGAR MUST BE PUT TO INDUSTRIAL USES

Large Supplies in Sphere Should Be Utilized for Various Production Purposes

The lines along which the sugar industry of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be developed in the future is indicated by the Nippon Sangyo in its Friday issue. It says substantially as follows:

After a deliberative study of the circumstances in which the sugar industry of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere stands, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the Planning Board, the War and Navy Ministries, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and the Union of Sugar Manufacturers seem to have arrived at a conclusion concerning the sugar industry policy from now on.

Judging from the present condition of the sugar industry in the southern regions and Japan, it is obvious that the sugar industry in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be developed.

Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, the Philippines, and Java were the three leading sugar producing centers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, while French Indo-China was self-sufficient in the commodity. Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Malaya, and Burma were depended on imports.

Must Continue Export

The sugar manufacturers of Japan, therefore, should continue export of sugar to Manchoukuo and China, while Java should retain its position as the supplier to Malaya, Burma, Thailand, China and some of the European countries. The greater portion of the surplus should be used as raw-materials. If the production, after all such measures are taken, be still in excess of the demand, some of the sugar plantations should be converted for the cultivation of cotton or sweet potato.

In the case of the Philippines, which has been exporting the greater portion of its sugar to the United States, a substantial portion thereof must be used hereafter as the raw-material, while a large area under sugar should be switched over to cotton ramie or rice.

It was in 1929 that Japan reached a stage of self-sufficiency in the supply of sugar. Japan, however, was purchasing a good deal from Java till recently, which enabled increased exports of its own sugar to Manchoukuo and China.

Ceased to Buy From Java

After the outbreak of the China Affair, Japan ceased to buy sugar from Java. Nevertheless, it maintained its export of sugar to Manchoukuo and China as can be seen in the table below:

Sugar Production and Consumption In Japan (In tons)

	Production	Consumption
1938	1.213.000	1.184.040
1939	1.677.060	1.293.031
1940	1.329.764	1.098.267
1941	985.140	931.860

Import and Export of Sugar by Japan

	Imports	Export to Manchoukuo	Export to China
1938	44.395	217.101	42.021
1939	822	199.632	176.937

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, Manchoukuo is also strictly economizing on its consumption of sugar. At the time of its national foundation, sugar production in that country was only enough to cover about 20 per cent of the consumption. At present, Manchoukuo has two sugar-manufacturing companies and production in the country is steadily increasing. In recent years, Manchoukuo has been buying sugar from Japan only.

Sugar Consumption and Supply in Manchoukuo

	Consumpt'n	Product'n	Import
1938	116.188	11.655	104.520
1939	123.347	11.496	99.654
1940	89.586	17.586	72.000
1941	73.995	25.155	48.840

In the sugar industry, China stands behind other countries. Even in pre-war days, China had only seven small sugar mills, one in Kwangsi and six in Canton. And their annual output was between 300,000 and 350,000 tons. When fighting extended to those regions, all the sugar mills were greatly damaged. At present only two of them, which escaped much damage, are in operation but their productive power is very small.

Figures Not Available

No exact figures are available concerning the sugar consumption in China. But, from the figures to follow, we may obtain a more or less correct idea about the demand and consumption condition there:

	Production	Consumption
1938	376.040	479.740
1939	416.697	641.463
1940	396.370	562.118
1941	396.370	608.781

Sugar Import Into China

	Total Quantity	From E. Indies	From Hongkong
1938	103,703	30.135	28.315
1939	225,766	23.911	18.049
1940	165,749	60,680	32.102

Up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, China had been purchasing a substantial quantity of Javanese sugar through the foreign settlements. The quantity thus purchased by China was much greater than that from Japan. It is believed that China had been covering more than a third of its total demand for sugar by Javanese supplies.

The sugar consumption per capita in China is very small at present, but there is no doubt that the consumption will grow much larger in keeping with the restoration of peace and order. Therefore, China will become a good market for Javanese sugar in the future.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	102.70	+ 0.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.30	—.0.30
(short-term)	76.10	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%...	108.20	Same

MANY SHARES GAIN AS TONE FIRMS UP

Floor Featured by Spirited Come-Back of Most of Listed Wares

Reflecting the resistant undertone of general offerings in the afternoon session on Friday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange displayed a spirited come-back and the majority of the listed wares participated in an upward movement.

In the long-term section, Kanebo Spinning sharply rallied ¥3.50 at one bound, Tokyo Exchange, new ¥2.50, N.Y.K., new ¥2.70 and O.S.K. ¥2.60. Following suit of these leaders, there were a good many industrials scoring impressive gains. For instance, Niigata Iron Works went forward ¥2.50, Tokyo Hemp Yarn ¥2.40, Toa Hemp ¥1.60, Kobe Steel ¥2.20, Kanebo Spinning, new and Toyo Rayon, new, ¥1.90 each, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding ¥1.80, Teikoku Rayon and its new, Toa Tobacco and Kotobuki Heavy Industrial ¥1.40 each, and Japan Beer ¥1.30.

The short-term section was likewise recuperative. In addition to the moderate gains registered by the bourse issue and miscellaneous stocks, Kanebo Spinning bounced up ¥2.00.

The spot market was remarkably steady, and all classifications of industrials were fractionally moved up.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	129.7	132.8	133.7
Sino-Japan Spin (50)...	81.0	....	80.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)....	76.3	76.8	76.5
Kurashiyi Rayon (50)...	72.2	72.2	72.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50).....	75.5	75.7	75.3
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	96.5	97.0	96.9
Showa Elec Ind (50)...	79.0	73.9	80.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)....	74.8	75.8	76.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	94.9	95.8	95.9
O. S. K. (50)	89.3	89.3	89.7
Toyo Steamship (50)....	....	....	70.9
Nissan Steamship (50)..	63.8	64.7	63.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)..	94.0	94.4	94.9
Ishihara Ind (50).......	63.5	68.8	69.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	102.5	103.0	104.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50).	132.9	131.8	130.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	67.5	67.1	67.9
Japan Beer (50).........	104.9	103.0	103.5
Tropical Ind (42½)......	....	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.3	47.5	47.7
Asahi Glass (50)........	105.5	102.9	102.0
Toa Tobacco (50).......	103.9	104.9	104.9
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	94.1	94.2	94.0

Short-Term Section

Tokyo Exch. new...	102.8	3.0	2.1	102.7
N. Y. K., new	78.9	8.9	8.0	78.3
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	93.2	3.5	2.5	93.2
Kanebo Spin. new..	76.3	6.6	6.0	76.1
Teikoku Rayon, new	65.3	5.5	4.7	65.2
Hitachi Iron Works.	87.9	7.9	7.5	87.6
Osaka Exch. new...	54.9	5.3	4.0	55.1
Japan Steel Tube...	69.9	7.0	9.6	69.6
Japan Oil	76.2	6.4	6.0	76.0
S. M. R.	73.0	3.0	2.8	72.9
N. Y. K., old.......	94.9	4.9	4.3	94.8
Hokkaido Coal......	75.3	5.3	5.0	75.0
Kanebo Spin. old...	129.9	9.9	9.5	129.8
Toyo Rayon, new...	56.0	6.0	5.6	55.5
Kokura Iron Works.	55.8	5.8	5.4	55.6
Japan Beer. new....	49.6	50.1	49.6	50.1
Japan Sugar. new...	68.1	8.1	7.7	67.7
Ensuiko Sugar	63.2	3.2	2.4	62.6
Japan Mining	63.5	3.8	3.4	63.8
Manchou Ind	60.2	0.2	0.1	60.1

Bill Clearings

December 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	249,695	186,349
Balance	26,110	36,715

L.S. RUBBER OUTPUT URGED TO BE UPPED

Need to Boost Production of Latex-Sprayed Material Because of Its Merits Stressed

With the immense resources of rubber now available in the southern areas, the Japanese rubber industry is expeced to make a manifold expansion in the future, and it is but natural that experts concerned should be engrossed in the study of developing a simpler process for the production of rubber as well as to improve its quality. Incidentally, Nobutake Kanda, chairman of the Wholesale Dealers' Guild dealing in raw materials used for rubber production, has contributed an article to the Nippon Sangyo, pointing out the merits of latex sprayed rubber and emphasizing the need for boosting its production.

Mr. Kanda's article follows in substance:

"On the Islands of Shonan, Java and Sumatra, I came across traces of the enemy's attempts at destroying rubber producing facilities at several places. Apart from similar damage, there is a perceptible shortage of those important drugs which are indispensable for the production of rubber, namely formic acid and ammonia. Following the introduction of latex-sprayed rubber or L. S. rubber, however, there is no more need of calling for supplies of these drugs. With a view to saving the consumption of these drugs inasmuch as they are equally required in other lines of industries, it is felt advisable to popularize the production of L. S. rubber.

"Formerly Para hard cure rubber, a high grade product in South America, was used in our country. Due, however, to the subsequent stoppage of imports of such rubber from foreign sources, it is only L. S. rubber that may reasonably take its place in point of grade nowadays.

"Salient features of latex-sprayed rubber may be itemized as follows:

(a) Percentage of dirt mixtures is very small due to the application of centrifugal force to the spray system in the production of the rubber.

(b) It can be very conveniently transported as it is easily handled in the form of compressed lumps, unpacked, each weighing about 200 pounds.

"Judging from these merits, I wish to declare that L. S. rubber is highly recommendable for production of transparent or colored rubber articles as well as high-pressure electric implements, and it is for this reason, indeed, that I am urging those working on rubber plantations to exert themselves for the production of this rubber."

Profiles

(Continued from Page 6)

the entire Japanese nation, for since the days before the dawn of history, the culture of these two peoples have been interwoven and intertwined.

Since the days when these aborigines ranged from Tsugaru in the north to the Ryukyus in the south, the interweaving ties between the peoples have been close and inescapable. They form a part of their civilizations and cultures, and a part of Japan's long and intricate history. Since the early days of their first contact with one another, these two races of peoples have engaged in deadly conflict interspersed with periods of tranquil and friendly communication. Through their internecine contacts, through their peaceful relationships, there became established much of that which constitutes the civilization of Japan. Without knowledge and understanding of the Ainus, it, therefore, becomes almost an impossibility to comprehend thoroughly the origin of Japanese civilization and culture.

There is today only one person who is qualified in the study of the Ainus. He is Kyosuke Kindaichi. His career has proved a satisfaction and a disappointment—a satisfaction because as a scientist, he has found his years of research fruitful and gratifying, a disappointment because as an educator, he has found the goal of all educators beyond his reach until the very recent years. Today, putting the disappointment of a retarded career in the field of education behind him, he stands, a full-fledged professor, the greatest authority on the Ainus and their culture and civilization. (This character sketch is based on an article which appeared in the Sunday Mainichi, October 25).

Investments

SHARES sold or bought on cash payment. Margin transactions on long or short term delivery.

NIZO OBA

(P.O. Box 67, Nihombashi). The Kataoka Shoten, Licensed Tokyo Stock Exchange Broker, Kabutocho 1-chome, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kayabacho (66) 1151-59, 3314, 3163, 0384.

Correspondence in English Invited

ECONOMIC ADVANCE OF NORTH CHINA

Region Fast Turning Into Industrial as Well as Supply Base for Co-Prosperity Sphere; Grapples With Control, Food Problems

With the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia near at hand, Domei correspondents at various important points in China have sent in reports concerning the progress of the economic reconstruction work in China during the past year.

The greatest effect which the War of Greater East Asia has exercised in favor of the economic reconstruction of North China is the fact that it has made the enforcement of controlled economy possible throughout the region, says the report from Peking. This fact is clearly borne out, for instance, by the promulgation and enforcement on December 11 of the Law for the Control of Banking Institutions, the Regulations for the Enforcement of the same Law promulgated on May 15, the adoption of the commodity price measures on June 10 and the application of control over trade with Central China as well as with third countries.

Another problem which the outbreak of the war has given rise to is of course, that of the food supply.

Since the outbreak of the China Incident greater stress has been laid on the development of essential defense resources, particularly mineral resources, and, as a result, North China has already come to the fore as a supply base.

On New Basis

The War of Greater East Asia flared up just when North China was making steady preparations, after recovery from damage caused by the China Incident and the floods of 1939, for the next program of development and reconstruction, and the complete expulsion of all hostile elements from the Continent has enabled these preparations to be continued on a new basis.

The industrial five-year program for this year based on plans formulated in pre-war days has thus been revised in order to cope with the new situation brought about by the war and modifications have been made in various essential details.

This industrial development five-year program, in addition to aiming at further intensification of increased production of strategic materials, has for its object the conversion from development of resources to production of materials with an eye on the shipping space available, at the same time endeavoring to expand transit capacity, thus further raising the status of North China as a supply base.

When the plans are carried out the production of coal in North China will be brought up to the level of Japan and the volume exported to Japan will be doubled at least. The output of industrial salt is also expected to be greatly increased. As there is no salt-producing district in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which can compete favorably with North China in point of output, great expectations are entertained as to the role which this region is called on to perform in the supply of this important industrial material.

Quality Reorganized

As regards iron ores produced in North China, their advantages over those in the southern sphere are recognized in view of the geographical proximity.

When the output of material makes such a flying jump, it becomes a decisive problem whether such large volume can be satisfactorily transported. This is the reason why it was suggested by the members of the Deliberative Council on the Construction of Greater East Asia to launch iron manufacturing and chemical industries in North China. The main purport of the recommendation is that if, instead of transporting coal, iron ores, salt, plaster, lime, bauxite, and raw cotton in their original forms, they are shipped after they are manufactured into scrap iron, soda, alumina, sulphate of ammonia, etc., the bottoms required can be reduced to one-quarter or one-fifth of what would otherwise be required.

BIG EXPANSION SEEN IN OUR HAT INDUSTRY

Superior Quality of Made-in-Japan Headgear Wins Them World-Wide Popularity

The expansion of the hat-making industry in Japan in recent years has been remarkable. This has been accelerated by the undeniable promotion of the quality as well as the signal enhancement of workmanship, and it is only natural that the made-in-Japan felt hats should have won world-wide popularity during the past decade, comments the Sangyo Keizai.

It will be recalled that hats, valued at ¥70,000,000, were made and sold in Japan during 1936, while during the same year ¥20,000,000 worth was shipped abroad. It is particularly worthy of notice that the volume of exports of Japan-made hats went on increasing from the year 1934, and they found their way into the markets of Great Britain and the United States of America, although hats manufactured in those countries were imported to a considerable extent in former years. Japan made hats even outrivalled those America imported from Italy and Czechoslovakia for some years around 1935. Thus observed, there is every reason to expect a broad future for our hat-making industry, now that there is an ever-increasing demand for Japan-made hats over the extensive areas in the South due to the stoppage of the importation of hats from European and American sources.

In Japan, the hat-making industry is centered in Osaka and Tokyo, the former producing 60 per cent and the latter 40 per cent for home consumption, while the former produces 85 per cent for exports and the latter 15 per cent. At the present time, the major part of exports to the countries lying in the Yen bloc is turned out in Osaka.

Speaking of the variety of Japan-made hats shipped abroad, 70 per cent is occupied by felt hats and the balance by those made of other cloths and straw. There are several factories each employing from 500 to 600 workmen skilled in the production of various hats. Those claiming first class reputation for their products are:

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1942

The Roosevelt-Churchill Deception

A recent news dispatch from Zurich brings home to the peoples of the world a pathetic fallacy of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill's high-sounding idealism of the "reconstruction of the world." The dispatch in question reports that at a recent meeting of the Irish Nationalist Parliamentary Representatives in Belfast, it was decided to send a resolution to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Irish Premier de Valera, William Cosgrave, Leader of the Opposition Party, and William Norton, Leader of the Labor Party, stating that they consider the time to be opportune to draw the attention of these political figures to the fact that application of the principle in Section Three of the so-called Atlantic Charter is denied to the Irish nation.

The resolution further states that "Occupation of six of our thirty-two counties has been retained by Britain against the wishes of the vast majority of the Irish people, and a Puppet Government, subject to the British Imperial Government, is being subsidized by Britain to hold the occupied territory for Britain." Section Three stipulates that "They respect the rights of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

It is a historical fact that Ireland was conquered by England and was brought into the union with England against the wishes of the Irish people. Under English despotism Catholics in Ireland were deprived of their right to participate in the government either as voters or office-holders. They were also forbidden to teach schools or to attend schools or colleges of their own faith either at home or abroad. Not only were the freedom of religion and civil rights forbidden but also economic and educational opportunities were confiscated. Under such circumstances "the bulk of the Irish people were reduced to a state in which they chiefly labored to produce rents for British landlords. Many of these landlords did not reside on their estates and were represented in their relations with their tenants by stewards whose success was measured by the amount of the rent they could extract and remit to their employers," as was reported by a noted British historian.

It is true that the cold-blooded penal laws, and such hardships and cruelties have since been somewhat modified and alleviated, but the Irish nation is still carrying on her three-century old hard struggles against British despotism in order to regain her sovereign rights and self-government which the British government even today refuses to return despite the fact that Prime Minister Churchill is one of the architects of the "Atlantic Charter."

It is needless to say that political histories of the civilized nations of the world are replete with significant records of men's courageous struggles for the establishment of the rights of individual components of a political entity commonly known as a nation and sovereign rights of a nation within the society of nations. Be that as it may, it is quite apparent that the principles of the "Atlantic Charter," "signed somewhere on the Atlantic, on a certain day of August, 1941" by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are a counterfeit of the principles incorporated in the British Magna Carta of 1215 to which English leaders often refer with pride as an immortal document in the constitutional history of Britain; furthermore, they are a counterfeit of the ideals of the American Declaration of Independence of 1776 and the United States Constitution of 1787, both of which are looked upon by the American people as the legal and ideological fountain-head of American democracy and institutions.

To all intents and purposes, however, one thing is as clear as day regarding this Anglo-American Joint Declaration. It is abundantly clear that neither President Roosevelt nor Prime Minister Churchill has any intention or desire to apply the principles of the said Charter in their dealings with other countries despite their joint professions. Who knows whether Roosevelt and Churchill will survive the present titanic struggle! Or even if they survive the current war, they may or may not be in a position to apply the principles to international relations in the post-war world. As a matter of fact, the "Atlantic Charter" is none other than the written confessions of the crimes committed by its authors and their predecessors against mankind and their declarations of what they would not dare do even if they could after the termination of the present global war.

In referring to the idealistic expressions of the "Atlantic Charter," Wendell L. Willkie declared the other day at the New York Herald Tribune's forum that the ideals of the "Atlantic Charter" cannot be realized "particularly when one of the two principals (meaning Prime Minister Winston Churchill) to that instrument within the last few days seemingly defended an old imperialistic order and declared 'we mean to hold our own.' . . . Unless the peoples of the United States, Britain and other United Nations agree on their common purposes today while they are fighting the war, idealistic expressions like the Atlantic Charter will live merely to mock us like Wilson's Fourteen Points."

It is too obvious that the "four freedoms" cannot be accomplished by mere "declarations of those who are momentarily in power" as Willkie so aptly points out despite its own demagogism. These architects of the "Atlantic Charter" would make the world believe that they would endeavor to free the world from want and fear. But do they mean by such declaration that they are not aware of the fact that it was America and Britain which actually initiated a cut-throat tariff warfare which was chiefly responsible for the world-wide business and economic depression bringing so much misery to the peoples everywhere a few years ago? And yet they declare that they would endeavor "to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

If the Churchill government refuses to restore the sovereign rights and self-government to the Irish nation, their next-door neighbor, as attested by the resolution adopted by the recent Belfast meeting referred to above, wouldn't it be the height of folly for any intelligent man or woman to expect an application of the principles of the "Atlantic Charter" by these Anglo-American war leaders to their relations with other countries? Judging by their public utterances, it is quite obvious that both President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are the apostles of the same old principles of imperialism. The "Atlantic Charter" and other idealistic professions of Roosevelt and Churchill, therefore, amount to no more than cunning propaganda for promotion of their imperial ambitions at the expense of the real welfare of mankind.

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 6, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Great Britain will consider itself at war with Finland, Hungary and Rumania as from one minute past midnight, Greenwich time, tonight, it was officially announced by the British Government today.

* * *

Supporting Britain's actions, Prime Minister William L. MacKenzie King today announced that Canada has declared war on Finland, Hungary and Rumania, effective midnight, Ottawa time.

* * *

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today declined to comment on the Japanese note to President Roosevelt's "inquiry," and told his press conference he had referred the matter to the Chief Executive who had received the note. Asked whether the East Asian situation was easier as the result of the Japanese reply, Hull said he did not have a more different feeling on the subject than previously.

* * *

The United States Government today signed a Lease-Lend agreement with Bolivia. Although details of the latest aid accord were withheld, it was authoritatively reported that the United States will lend Bolivia approximately $15,000,000.

* * *

The Government-General of the Federated Malay States at Singapore today suddenly ordered all men in the armed services to their posts, completing a state of readiness in the British naval base. The order followed closely on a similar order issued by the British navy calling all men to their ships immediately. The navy detailed trucks to pick up men in various sections of Singapore for transportation to the base. At the same time, the Government-General published a decree forbidding departure from Malaya of all non-British subjects without special permission. The restrictive regulation forced about 20 Japanese, who had boarded a Thai vessel for Bangkok, to remain in Singapore.

* * *

Reflecting the critical character of the current Japanese-American negotiations, rumors are flying left and right in the various foreign concessions in Tientsin. Officials of the British Concession, apparently in a state of panic, today approached the Japanese authorities and stated that the concession might be barricaded to shut out undesirable elements if the need arose. At the same time concession police closed the main gate and started repairs on the iron gate opening into the French Concession, further illustrating the state of mind of the English residents.

RURAL PACIFICATION CAMPAIGN IN CHINA POPULAR WITH PEOPLE

Populace Cooperating Wholeheartedly With National Government in 3 Different Model Zone Areas

By RIKURO TAKAGI
(From the Sozo)

Part I

August 29 this year marked the centenary of the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty that brought the Opium War to a termination. The Opium War, needless to say, was Britain's first step forward toward her ruthless exploitation of East Asia. It opened a history of humiliation for East Asia.

A century has gone by. In the midst of the War of Greater East Asia, all bases of British aggression against East Asia have been overthrown by the gallant Imperial Forces and a new chapter in the history of East Asia has been unfolded.

As President Wang Ching-wei declared at the anti-British East Asia Development Rally held on the above-mentioned occasion, the Nanking Treaty "was eclipsed or, at least, put into suspense on the day the War of Greater East Asia broke out," a fact which has been definitely proved by the brilliant exploits of the Imperial Forces. Mr. Wang was, no doubt, filled with emotion over this turn of history.

At a time when the peoples of East Asia are rejoicing in their emancipation from the shackles of ruthless Britain, only the Chungking leaders, who are no less Chinese than their compatriots and no less Orientals as all the other peoples of East Asia, still continue their resistance against Japan and, by being willing slaves of Britain, are proving traitors to East Asia. Nothing is more regrettable. To Chungking which had been a staunch advocate of racial emancipation and non-aggression and which had tasted the bitter wine of British imperialism, the freedom of East Asia from the British yoke ought to come as an immense joy. The regrettable fact is, however, that the Chungking leaders are still currying favor with America and Britain in pursuance of a policy of subservience to the Anglo-American clique.

Devoid of Objective

This inconsistency at once means that Chungking's resistance against Japan is utterly devoid of a definite objective. That being so, a general peace ought to be realized. However, obstinate and obdurate Chungking, swayed by petty differences and lacking the courage to recognize its faults, is still keeping up its futile resistance against Japan.

As a means to awaken reflection on the part of Chungking and, ultimately, to usher in a general peace, the National Government at Nanking has undertaken the Rural Pacification Campaign which, though seemingly a round-about method, can be said to be a practical way of achieving the desired end.

Since the Campaign is conducted by the National Government, the resultant peace will have to be a general peace with the National Government as its nucleus. In this sense, the success of the Campaign is, at the same time, the way to the upbringing and revitalization of the National Government itself.

Misunderstands Japan

When, at the outset of the China Affair, Chiang Kai-shek rose in revolt against Japan on the principles of racial emancipation and non-aggression, he in all probability, failed to grasp Japan's true intentions. That may have been extenuated to some extent. But later the Konoye statement was issued, proclaiming to the whole world Japan's real intentions. This was quickly followed by the conclusion of a basic treaty between Japan and China, which was the enunciation, in the form of an international treaty, of Japan's fundamental policy for the creation of a new order in East Asia on the basis of good neighborliness. These moves by Japan alone must have been sufficient to cause Chungking to disavow the object of its struggle against Japan.

Then came the War of Greater East Asia. Staking her very existence, Japan rose resolutely for the emancipation of East Asia and is rapidly driving out Anglo-American influences from this part of the globe. With the completion of the reduction of Burma, "Burma for the Burmans" was promised. With the resurgence of the Indian independence movements, Britain, hitherto looked up to by Chungking as the defender of liberty and the protagonist of the principle of non-aggression, showed her true colors by resorting to relentless measures of oppression against India.

To these stern facts even obdurate Chungking has been unable to shut its eyes. The Tao Kun Po, Chungking's mouth-piece, said:

"As advocates of racial emancipation, we naturally are sympathetic toward the independence movements in India. India's demand for freedom is spreading like a prairie fire, which nothing can put under control. . . .

"The Indian question is essentially Britain's own affair, but the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking are no less concerned over it than the British, and the Indians themselves. It is important that the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking should step into the affair for the welfare of the United Nations as a whole. This does not mean intervention, however."

Chungking's Agony

Thus, while expressing hearty sympathy with India's movement for freedom and harboring categorical disapproval of the British oppression and aggression, Chungking still has to be careful not to incur Britain's displeasure. This inconsistency presents an honest picture of Chungking's agony.

Referring to this particular point at the anti-British East Asia Development Rally already mentioned, Mr. Wang declared:

"China's quest for freedom and equality is all of a piece with India's demand for independence. We share common sentiments and common interests with India. The Chungking leaders, while showing their disapproval of the British oppression against India, are still siding in dead earnest with the British. It is utterly inconsistent, nay, amusing. Why do they not, from love of East Asia, cooperate with Japan, protect East Asia, deliver themselves and aid India?"

Again, Chen Yu-jen, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government, who had intimate relations with Chiang Kai-shek, had this to say:

"The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is a treacherous act on the part of Britain. Recalling as we do the sympathy shown us by the Indians at the time of our struggle against British imperialism in Wuhan in 1929, we Chinese cannot but raise our hands in protest to such British violence. If Britain means that she has the right to rule over India, she ought to refrain from flaunting such words as 'freedom' and 'democracy.'"

It would have been quite natural for any Chinese to say this. The pronouncement, no doubt, penetrated even the thick hide of the Chungking leaders.

No Reason for War

Enough has been said to show that the object of Chungking's resistance against Japan has lapsed. It must be said in parenthesis, however, that as long as America and Britain use Chungking as a spearhead in their war with Japan and as long as Chungking allows itself to be so used, Japan must perforce continue to deal a blow of chastisement to it.

On the other hand, we have the National Government at Nanking led by President Wang Ching-wei who, when Japan's true intentions were clarified by the Konoye statement, came resolutely out into the open to devote himself to the cause of Sino-Japanese peace. It is a government that lives in truth, is faithful to its mission and deserves that honor and glory of constructing reborn China. That the future growth of the reborn China must go hand in jaw with the upbringing and strengthening of the National Government goes without saying.

The Rural Pacification Campaign being conducted by the National Government since July, 1941, with the object, in Mr. Wang's own words, of "showing Chungking the fruit of Sino-Japanese collaboration," has important significance both as a means of securing the total eclipse of the Chungking regime and from the standpoint of the upbringing and strengthening of the National Government.

If the War of Greater East Asia is an external measure for the disposal of the China Affair, the Rural Pacification Campaign is an internal step to the same end.

The area where the campaign has been conducted since July last year is divided into three sectors as follows:

The first sector composed of parts of the three hsiens Wu, Kunshan, and Changshu and most of Taitsanghsien.

The second sector composed of parts of the four hsiens Wu, Changshu, Kiangyin and Wusih.

The third sector composed of parts of the five hsiens Kiangyin, Wushin, Wu, Kunshan and Wusih.

Witchery in Words

One learns in life to keep silent and draw one's own confusions.

* * *

She suffers from chronic indiscretion.

* * *

The most eloquent lines are neither written nor spoken—they're won.

* * *

The big old house was very silent, the more so for a creak now and then, like drop of time falling....My dwelling was small, and I could hardly entertain an echo in it.

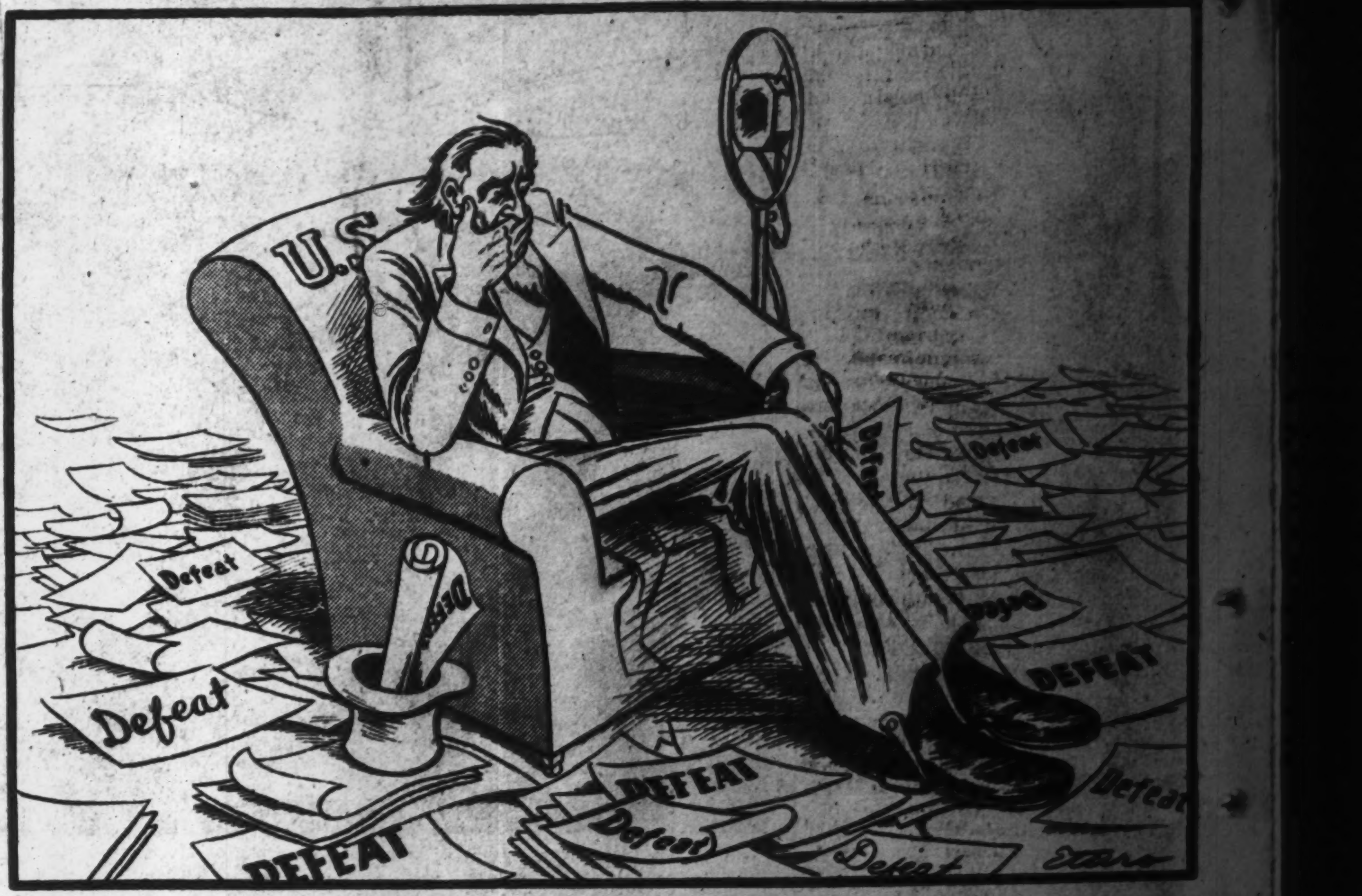
* * *

When she talks it isn't conversation—it's filibuster.

* * *

I couldn't get a word in sledgewise.

Simply Stumped for Excuses



THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Night Battle of Kawagoe

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part 1

It is one of the curious mysteries of Japanese history that the "night attack on Kawagoe" (Kawagoe no Youchi), so often referred to in talk and writing, is so seldom told in song or story, or described in any ordinary work of Nipponese history. It is only "famous," and very few persons seem to know "what it is all about." Every boy has heard so often and read so often about other great decisive battles. What primary school child does not know the thrilling encounter between Shingen and Kenshin at Kawanakajima, the night attack of Mori on Sue at Itsukushima, the battle of Okehazama between Nobunaga and Imagawa Yoshimoto? As for the great campaign of Sekigahara (1600) and the tragic battles of Osaka (1614-15), no Japanese boy can hope to pass the examination to the Middle School without a fair knowledge about them. On my desk are lying 10 or a dozen books treating the "famous battles of Old Japan," and the warring period of the latter Ashikaga era, but in nearly all of them the Battle of Kawagoe is entirely omitted as if it were of no account, or only the briefest reference is made to it. In the well-known three-volume ponderous book of James Murdock—"A History of Japan"—in which a whole chapter of 40 pages is devoted to a narrative of Sekigahara—not a syllable is mentioned about the Battle of Kawagoe.

Yo-Uchi

Yet all the military authorities and students of military strategy and tactics agree in declaring that the Battle of Kawagoe is one of the most important episodes in the Japanese history of war, and that it is a typical example of a small minority of warriors inflicting a crushing defeat on an overwhelming majority of besiegers. As a siege battle it is as interesting and instructive, as epochal and romantic as any that has ever been recorded in the world's history from the siege of Troy in antiquity down to that of Khartoun (1884) and that of Mukden in 1905. The Japanese warriors have been famous from the immemorial time of the Prince Yamatotakeru to this day for their great valor and skill in waging "Yo-uchi"—night attack—so much so that it has fairly come to be considered as the Japanese speciality in warfare. The Battle of Kawagoe was the very classic and epitome of Youchi which, if I am not much mistaken, has taught every Japanese strategist something of the fundamental principles of this peculiar warfare; it illustrates in the most dramatic fashion the loyalty and the dare-devil spirit of valor and enterprise and the utter fearlessness of danger and death which are the time-honored qualities of the Japanese warrior. The question as to why this battle is not so often written about or told about as other battles of lesser significance, tempting as it is, we will abstain from discussing here.

In broad outline the Battle of Kawagoe was the culmination of a series of battles, or of the long-continued chronic war between the Uyesugis and the Hojos. The former in this battle were backed by the Kubo-Kanryo of Koga, or the hereditary Shogunal viceregent of Kanto; so they comprised nearly all the Daimyo, large and small, of Kanto district and beyond. These forces pitted against the single house of Hojo. It was a fight of one against nine. The Castle of Kawagoe in eastern Musashi was garrisoned by Hojo Tsunashige's (Yellow Hachiman) 3,000 fighters, and it was besieged by the Uyesugis and their allies, nearly 90,000 strong. It trembled or was thought to tremble, like a candle in a gale. To relieve Tsunashige, Hojo Ujiyasu sent an army of only 8,000 men and with this meager hammer smashed through the walls of circumvallation, inflicting great slaughter on the besiegers, nearly 10 times stronger than the attackers. It was a veritable miracle, but not without an analogy which is now and then discovered in the annals of war, of which the latest example is found in the earlier phase of the present War of Greater East Asia, namely, the spectacular breach Japan has made on the A B C D encirclement made up of forces, military, naval, economic and technical unimaginably superior (allegedly) to those of Japan, giving a stunning and fatal blow on the enemy.

Three Heroes

The defeat inflicted on the Allies consisting of motely forces garnered from all parts of Kanto was not only decisive but conclusive. The two Uyesugis were brought to the dust never to rise again, while the historic Kubo-Kanryo, the overlord of Kanto, ceased to be Kubo any longer, and his historic office, created at the outset of the Ashikaga regime over two centuries before, came to an end. All the other Kanto chieftains who had responded by the summons of the Uyesugis in this war either bowed to the Hojos or scattered like autumnal leaves before the wind; and thereafter all acknowledged Hojo's supremacy in Kanto, which was to last nearly half a century unchallenged till in 1590 in the days of Hojo Ujimasa, son of Ujiyasu, the Castle of Odawara capitulated at the hands of the man of destiny, Hideyoshi.

In effecting this miraculous victory at Kawagoe, one needs hardly say, many a valiant fighter and a wise strategist had rendered vital services. We are informed that for one, Hojo Gen-an, the tonsured counsellor in the Hojo clan, uncle of Ujiyasu, was the man of mystery behind the campaign, said to be responsible for the whole strategy of the battle. But as far as the actual fighting tactics was concerned, the three heroic figures emerge from the drama, namely, Hojo Ujiyasu, Lord of Odawara (grandson of Soun), Hojo Tsunashige, Lord of Kawagoe, his trusted brother-in-law, and Fukushima Katsuhiro, Tsunashige's younger brother, 26 years old, who at the moment of his father's death, was a puling infant, to whom a brief reference has already been made. These are the triumvirate of the Kawagoe battle who played their several roles to make one of the most beautiful warlike romances of valor, loyalty and pathos ever told.

(To Be Continued)

Then the Explanations Began

A man, in his carefree bachelor days, had been very fond of a restaurant in a distant State which specialized in waffles with honey. Year after year he had journeyed to the place to get the delectable viand; so, when he finally married, he decided to take his wife there, in order to share the pleasure with her. He did not tell her what was coming; merely ordering an excellent meal, with two orders of waffles.

The meal came, the waffles came; but there were two small pitchers of near-maple syrup, and no honey.

He called the waitress over, and whispered, loud enough for his wife to hear: "Where's my honey?"

The waitress beamed intelligently. "She's on her vacation now, sir," was her answer.

A Relief to His Mind

The bored youth turned to his partner at a dinner party. "Who is that strange-looking man over there, who stares at me so much?"

"Oh, that's the Professor," she replied brightly. "You know, the famous expert on insanity."

Profiles

Dr. KYOSUKE KINDAICHI

Among the group of college professors who will have reached their retirement age next March is the thin, wiry Kyosuke Kindaichi. For more than thirty years in the field of education, he has delved into the realm of complex Ainu research, ultimately to become the greatest authority on its culture and its civilization.

His career itself has been an unfortunate one, one filled with inauspicious delays. Graduating from the Department of Philology at the Tokyo Imperial University in 1907, he became, in 1913, a university lecturer. This was followed with years of stagnation on the faculty, years in which, through his great work in the field of Ainu research, he should have been occupying the seat of professor. For fifteen years, held down by tradition, formality of rules, his rise in the educational profession was checked. It was only two or three years ago that the post of professorship was finally confirmed on him.

Ainu Study Not Appreciated

His retarded progress in the field of education was due, not to personal inefficiency or inability, but to callous indifference and disinterest in that field which he specialized. Because of the lack of practicality of this study, students refrained from specializing here, preferring the more standard economics, political science, or judicial studies. Despite the importance of Ainu research in relationship to the study of Japanese civilization and culture, relatively few people have attempted to probe its possibilities. There has been a tendency for most people to turn from the less to the more opportunitive fields, leaving the minority to specialize in those of less popularity. Thus it was that not only students but the general public found little use for his great work, callously overlooking its importance. It was this lack of interest that ultimately retarded his progress in the field of education.

Brief, surface surveys had been made in Ainu culture since the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, but it was with the work of Professor Batchelor that research of the Ainu gained its first really great momentum. Batchelor was the first man to devote his entire life to the study of these aborigines and their culture, becoming at last the greatest authority up to his time. If it were not for the great work of his successor, Kindaichi, who followed in his eminent footsteps, Japan would of necessity have been compelled to turn to the works of a foreigner for material and information concerning her history and her civilization. Japan, thus, owes much to him who today is a scholar and an authority in his own rights. In this day and age, when the cry for the suppression of Western doctrine and Western knowledge is growing ever louder, he has saved the nation from the humiliation of depending upon the teachings of a foreigner.

Studied Their Epics

Among his researches, he has delved into the Ainu folklore and oral traditions. He has studied the rich field of their narrative poetry, which, like Homer's great "Iliad" and "Odyssey," has been passed on to its progenies, not through books or through written language, but through oral transmission. Noteworthy here is the fact that the delicate sensitivity of the Japanese to beauty, which from centuries past has filled their literature with exquisite poetry, has failed to produce that which appears in any country's poetry—the epic or the narrative poetry. Such treasures, found and presented by Kindaichi, should belong, not to the Ainu alone, but to

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